

An Enemy to the Grip.

MORISON'S LAXATIVE QUININE TABLETS. AN EXCELLENT PREPARATION FOR COLDS, COUGHS AND INFLUENZA—25c. A BOX AT

MORISON'S DRUG STORE,

PHONE 85. 55 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

Delegates

Are Satisfied

Hon. D. M. Eberts Tells of Government Mission to Ottawa.

Dominion Ministers Favorably Consider the Claims of B. C.

Last evening the British Columbia delegates to Ottawa returned. Owing to the news of the explosion at the Union mines, Mr. Dunsmuir left the train at Vancouver and took the steamer to Comox. Hon. D. M. Eberts came on to Victoria. Mr. Eberts, the attorney-general, was met at the boat by a Colonist representative. He expressed regret that the Premier had been called away by the sad news of the explosion, and that he was unable to see him. He said that Mr. Dunsmuir was greatly affected by the news of the explosion and lost no time in reaching the scene of the trouble, in order to render what assistance was in his power. Asked as to the result of his visit to Ottawa, Mr. Eberts said he had reason to feel satisfied that the mission would bear fruit in the future relations between the two governments. He had arrived at Ottawa at rather an unfortunate hour, owing to the death of Her Majesty and the nearness of the session, the ministers were all very busy. However, they had given the delegation a patient and careful hearing, not only as a committee of the whole cabinet, but individually, when the ministers had listened attentively to the various requests and recommendations submitted to them on behalf of the province.

Many questions were presented which called for particular attention and these were afterwards discussed with individual ministers to good purpose. "What about the railway policy?" Mr. Eberts was asked. "The matter was thoroughly discussed in all its details, all the essential facts bearing upon the case and the position and needs of the province being fully presented, particularly in reference to railway extension on Vancouver Island, closer connection with Kootenay and Yukon, and the official correspondence and memoranda are presented to the legislature, it will be seen that a very strong case for the province has been made; but I am not in a position to speak definitely on these matters, when the public will be placed in possession of all the facts. I may say, however, that our representations received the most courteous consideration, and we had an opportunity of discussing at length all the problems arising out of our peculiar relations with the Dominion. There was an evident desire to meet, as far as possible, the views of the delegation; but in matters of such importance, it will necessarily require some time before any definite answer can be received.

"The Chinese and Japanese question," continued Mr. Eberts, "was thoroughly ventilated. I am not in a position, however, to state the results of our conference until an official announcement is made in the house. We did everything in our power to give effect to the promises made to the people through the legislature last session; more than that I am not at liberty to say at present."

"With regard to the Songhee reserve," "I was about to speak of that," said Mr. Eberts. "Mr. Sifton was evidently desirous of arranging an amicable settlement of this long-standing question, and a definite proposal was submitted by the delegation, which I have reason to hope will be favorably considered."

"There were several other matters, such as the rights of the province to administer the minerals under Indian reserves; the adjustment of the boundaries of Indian reserves; the location of the mint in British Columbia; the delimitation of the 49th parallel in British Columbia; the claims of judges; the Alaska boundary; the territorial rights of British Columbia to fisheries and fishery licenses, which were fully discussed, and regarding which we hope to see action taken favorable to the interests of the province. On the whole, the ministers at Ottawa seemed to be favorably impressed with the representations made, and we have every reason to believe that our mission to the capital will result in substantial benefit to British Columbia."

NEW YORK SNOWFALL.

In Some Places Tunnels Have to Be Made Through Drifts.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A despatch from Portland states: For the first time since Tuesday, the country roads have been made open. In many places tunnels have been made through the drifts, which are 15 feet deep. In some roads a track has been cut through the drifts, as it is considered almost impossible to follow the highway on account of the deep banks.

EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Her Condition Is Reported as Much the Same.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The condition of the Emperor Frederick, who is ill at Cronberg, is no worse than last evening. Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia paid a short visit to Friedrichshof during the afternoon.

NOT RAISING TROUBLE.

Former Venezuelan President Says He Is Peaceful.

Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 16.—Senator Andrade, ex-president of Venezuela, arrived here yesterday morning and left last night for Ponce, Porto Rico. He denied the report that he was organizing an expedition.

BURNED THE BISCUITS.

Cracker Plant Destroyed With Heavy Loss.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16.—The plant of the Maryland Biscuit Company was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss about \$100,000, covered by insurance.

ENGAGING DEWET.

Amputation Wagon, a Maxim and Prisoners Captured by the British.

London, Feb. 16.—Kitchener telegraphs from De Aar, Cape Colony, under today's date, as follows: "Dewet's force crossed the railway at Boortman's siding, north of here, before daylight, on February 15, closely followed by Plumer, Craibie and armored trains.

"Dewet engaged the enemy while crossing. The Boers cut the lines north and south of the crossing place.

"We captured over 20 wagons, many of which were loaded with ammunition, and also a Maxim, 20 prisoners and 100 horses.

"The troops are still in close pursuit." St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Five Boer prisoners, who escaped from the Island of Ceylon, have arrived at a Cremen port on board a Russian steamer, to which they swam while in the harbor of Colombo. Among them is a nephew of President Steyn and a brother-in-law of Gen. Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

THE END OF MILAN.

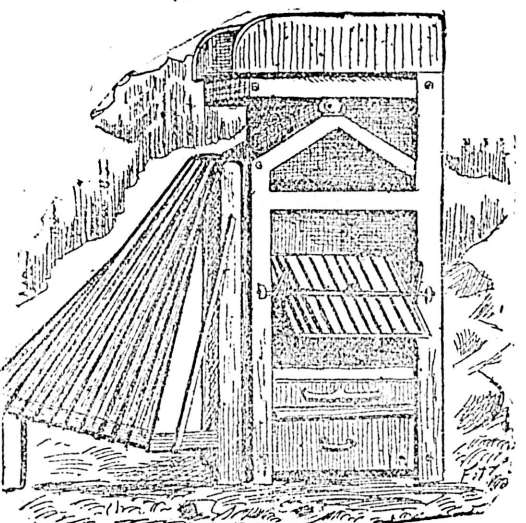
Buried With Pomp and Ceremony of a Real King.

Karlowitz, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 16.—Former King Milan of Serbia was buried here to-day. The special train bearing the body was received with military honors. A detachment of infantry was drawn up at the station, and a band played the Serbian royal hymn. The coffin was borne to the Metropolitan church in a state hearse. There the monarch, assisted by many of the clergy, pronounced the benediction, in the presence of a large assemblage, the bells tolling during the ceremony. The coffin was carried to the Kruschedal monastery at 1 p. m. Representatives of the thirteen monarchies were present. The remains were buried by the side of those of Princess Lubjebica Obrenovitch. Prayers were recited at the graveside.

Read the excellent programme for Drill Hall concert to-night.

She—Did you ever take part in amateur theatricals?

He—Once; but I'm all right now.—Town Topics.



A NEW MACHINE FOR GOLD GRAVEL.

A new machine, which bids fair to revolutionize the operation of recovering gold from alluvial gravels, is being exhibited by the inventor, Mr. Chas. Hames, of this city.

Very compact, capable of handling an immense amount of gravel per day, and doing its work with a tithe of the water required in ordinary sluicing or hydraulic methods.

Such a brief outline are the main points of superiority which the inventor claims for the machine, and his practical demonstrations tend to prove the truth of his assertions. The principle upon which the comparatively small machine depends for its ability to accomplish so much is that of rapidly screening out the coarse debris and leaving only the fine gravel and gold to strike the riffles when the actual saving takes place.

The gravel is first placed in a tilting grizzly, or hopper, on the top, where a small stream of water washes the boulders clean, while the coarse gravel falls through on a plate from which it passes to a second grizzly, made of cast-iron like the grizzly, and will catch the coarsest debris in a first box. In the centre of this grizzly a gate is placed to conform with the movement of the grizzlies, and when closed the gravel is confined at its upper end until the fine particles pass to the plates below and into the riffle box, where the gold is finally recovered, thus the boulders and coarse debris are separated at each step in the process, and by the action of a lever the boulders are shunted from the top grizzly over on a grating set at a steep angle on the outside of the machine, while the same motion opens the gate and ejects the coarse gravel from the second grizzly, the fine gravel and sand are finally carried away into the sluice boxes, where it may again be treated without interfering in any manner with the ordinary methods of saving fine gold. The machine is especially constructed to operate with steam shovel or dredge, fifty inches of water being all that is required for washing 2,500 cubic yards per day. This is a prime consideration and one of the principal factors in mining, owing to the quantity of boulders to be handled in many gravel deposits, the usual methods of working them does not pay, but with the boulder screening method of saving fine gold, there can be no doubt that the result will be profitable.

DUNCAN IMPROVEMENTS.

A Move in Real Estate and Business Increasing Steadily.

Duncan, Feb. 16.—(Special)—Duncan and this district is steadily improving, as the families moving into town, and new houses now building prove. Several real property transfers have recently been made, people who have been living here for years, renting houses, are now buying lots on which to build permanent homes, and many inquiries are being received by the business men from parties all over Canada and England, asking information with a view to becoming residents. A great deal of the interest taken by outsiders comes from the splendid work of the Duncan in getting out their souvenir number, and the manner in which it described the district.

Then, too, the mines are attracting a great deal of attention. The Lenora, with its steam tramway, is now shipping about 65 tons of ore per day. This mine alone employs a large number of men, and of course as this is the nearest town with a daily mail stage, Duncan necessarily gets a share of the business.

Then the Tree mine, with its machinery running in full blast, will shortly have to almost double its working force of about 40 men, and as development is proving so satisfactory on the lower levels, even greater works may be looked for at the hands of this company.

The Cowichan Lumber Company are looking forward to getting at least 16,000,000 feet of lumber cut and put into the lake this season. This itself means the employment of a large number of men, and is a benefit to the whole community.

Another new firm has been established. Wood & Smith have opened offices in the old Main street, and will be known as Wood & Smith, Mining Brokers and Financial Agents, and as they are both good men, there is little doubt

but their efforts will be of great benefit to the community.

It is also anticipated that the creamery business will be very largely increased this year. This, with the substantial farming community around us, insures not only success in these branches, but material improvement of the whole district.

SMELTER OPTION.

Members of Syndicate on the Way to Examine Trail Smelter.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—(Special)—Messrs. Devereaux and Littlejohn, of New York, who are associated with the Goodwin-Ham-Blackstock syndicate in the option on the Trail smelter, left for Trail this afternoon to examine the property.

The appointment of Dr. Landerkin to the Senate has been made. He will take his seat on March 6.

Consul Shimizu left for Toronto to-night. While here he has been the guest of the Governor-General and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The Railway Has Been Handed Back to the Company Management.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Judge Thompson to-day, in the United States court, ordered an entry terminating the receivership of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, and restoring the property to the directors of the company. Receivers Joseph Robinson and Julius Hammer are discharged, but are directed to appear in another litigation arising out of transactions during their receivership.

Mrs. Gallagher—Rumors fly, don't they, Miss Plummer?

Mrs. Plummer—Indeed they do; awnly this week we have without pay'n' his rht.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Imperial Hotel

—AND—

RESTAURANT.

MISS M. KING. Theatre Block Proprietress. Cor View and Douglas Sts. Victoria. Most centrally located; sunny rooms with all modern conveniences. First class table board, \$25 per month; \$5.00 per week.

The Church

Militant

Arrival of Rev. R. R. Blyth a Veteran of South African War.

He Takes Charge of the Congregational Church To-day.

Among the arrivals from the East last night was Rev. R. B. Blyth, the new pastor of the Congregational church. Several members of the congregation were at the wharf to meet the reverend gentleman, and when he stepped from the Chalmers' gangway he was heartily welcomed to his new field. A Colonist representative, in a few minutes' chat with Mr. Blyth, learned that he had been ordained in Montreal on December 29, and left there on the following day in answer to the invitation of the church here. On his way west Mr. Blyth lectured to large audiences at Brandon and Nelson on his experiences in South Africa. He also lectured in Vancouver on Friday evening.

Mr. Blyth will be introduced to his congregation this morning by Rev. Mr. Reid, the retiring pastor, and will deliver a salutatory address, in which he will outline and define his proposals for the future work of the church. At the evening service he will preach for the first time in Victoria, on the subject, "A Call to Service."

Mr. Blyth, though only 29 years old, has had a rather remarkable career. He was born near Belwood, Ont., and attended the public and high school, afterwards entering Toronto University, where in his first year he was vice-president in his class of 250 students; in his second year he was president of the examinations preparatory to taking his degree, when he was taken ill and had to undergo an operation for appendicitis. The university authorities, however, in consideration of his excellent work, conferred the degree without further examinations. After completing his art course at McGill he entered the Congregational College, Toronto, and was senior student for two years. He took the first and second years in theology in one year, besides preaching every Sunday. The war in South Africa broke out when he was in the middle of his third term, and he volunteered for service as a chaplain. His offer being declined, he enlisted as a gunner in "B" Battery, and went to the front with the second contingent. It was his first military experience, but one which he avowedly had not been loath to undergo. He served as gunner and corporal, acting as paymaster-sergeant until he was attacked by enteric fever and invalided to England. The voyage and the reception in England are events that will always linger pleasantly in his memory. On his return to Canada, he was accepted as a chaplain in the Canadian militia, and he will never forget. He was, with other Canadians, at Cowes, Isle of Wight, when her late Majesty, Queen Victoria visited the invalids, and he had the honor to present her with a bouquet on the occasion of her departure from Cowes. On his return to Canada, she left her island home until she was borne hence to the tomb.

On his return to Canada, Mr. Blyth was warmly welcomed by his friends. At Belwood he was presented with a letter of introduction to his friends at Maxwell, and gave him a handsome gold watch.

Mr. Blyth has received an invitation from the provincial government to act as chaplain to the guard of honor at the opening of the legislature, and he expressed the pleasure it afforded him to accept the invitation and parade once more with his brothers-in-arms on that occasion.

The reason physicians always recommend Jesse Moore's whey is because they know of its absolute purity.

SOUND STEAMERS.

Rosalie Made a Special Trip to the Sound Last Evening.

Steamer Rosalie, so well known for her sea-going qualities, arrived on time yesterday afternoon, in spite of the fierce storm which raged on the Straits, and as the Schome had failed to make her run out of here in the morning, the Rosalie made a special trip to Seattle last night to accommodate a large number of people who were anxious to reach Seattle to-day. She left here at 9 o'clock, and will return at 3 p. m. to-day, leaving again at 7:30 p. m. on her regular schedule. She took on her last night's special trip the mail for Dawson.

Steamer Rosalie yesterday brought in, amongst other shipments, one of 10,000 pounds dead weight for the Brackman & Ker Milling Company.

Steamer Schome did not arrive from the Sound until 10 p. m. last night, having anchored at Diamond Point, near Port Townsend, during the storm. She leaves at 7:30 to-night, starting her new schedule.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Protest in Mass Meeting Against Agricultural Duties.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Mass meetings, called by the Socialists throughout Germany this week, passed strongly worded resolutions against the proposed prohibitive agricultural duties, branding them as a most unjust and most onerous burden for the working part of the nation, and dictated solely by the "hunger" class of the empire and lowest agrarian selfishness. They not only protest against increasing duties, but demand their entire abolition.

The finest made—Martell's Three Star Brandy.

IT'S TRUE

That you cannot get the proper results when taking medicine if you do not have the purest of drugs and follow the doctor's directions explicitly. We guarantee to give you just what your doctor orders, pure drugs combined with practical skill in the compounding of prescriptions.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,

Chemists. 49 Government St.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

Married to a Daughter of Colonel Cornwallis-West.

London, Feb. 16.—The Duke of Westminster and Miss Shielagh West were married at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, this afternoon.

The beautifully decorated edifice was filled to its capacity with distinguished people. The service was fully choral. Col. William Cornwallis-West gave his daughter away. The bride wore a gown of soft white satin with chiffon overdress, richly embroidered with silver, and a full court train of ivory velvet, embroidered with sprays of roses. She wore the superb Westminster diamonds and pearl ornaments. Pages in suits copied from Gainsborough's "Blue Boys" bore the train.

There were eight bridesmaids in white satin, with wreaths of white roses and silver leaves on their heads instead of picture hats. After the ceremony there was a reception at Countess Grosvenor's house. Subsequently the couple started for Eaton Hall, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The newly married couple received over five hundred presents. Among the donors were King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

The Duke of Westminster served in South Africa last year as extra aide-de-camp to Field Marshal Lord Roberts. The Duke owns about 20,000 acres in Cheshire and Flintshire, and 600 acres in London. He is the patron of twelve villages. His country seats are Eaton Hall, Chester, and Halkin, Flintshire. His London residence is Grosvenor House, No. 33 Grosvenor street west.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Wm. Cornwallis-West and sister of Lieut. Colonel William West, married last year Lady Randolph Churchill.

TOO MUCH ATTENTION.

From the Omaha World-Herald.

There is a plump and young looking matron in Omaha who is the mother of three children who do not seem to thrive. They are always affected by a sudden change in the weather, and seem never able to gain flesh and strength. The mother has been a reader of The Woman's Home Journal and that class of magazines for several years, and has faithfully followed all the "Mrs. Yellow's Household Hints to Huddled Mothers," but despite this the children grow thinner and paler.

In despair she sought the advice of a physician the other day, taking her flock with her.

"You enjoy such good health that one would naturally suppose your children healthy," said the physician.

"Yes, but they are not. I don't know why, either. I have been so careful of their diet. I give them only food rich in protein and all that sort of thing. I select only the health foods recommended by The Woman's Home Journal, and I understand why they are so thin and pale."

"I can not understand why they should grow thin and pale on a diet that keeps you in good health and spirits," said the physician.

"These are I don't eat those health foods," exclaimed the mother. "I eat whatever I like."

The physician then understood it, and the advice he gave her is calculated to lose The Woman's Home Journal an old subscriber.

DIED.

DAVIES.—At the family residence, "Glenbilly," on Saturday, the 16th inst., John Davies, relict of J. P. Davies, a native of London, England; aged 82 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence "Glenbilly," Cook street, Monday, February 18th, at 2:30 p. m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

A large, smooth Tomato

The Steele-Briggs "Enormous" Tomato is very large, very smooth, and with few seeds. We will send a packet and our large illustrated catalogue on request. Write anywhere by mail. This is Canada's newest Tomato. Get it. THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO. Ltd., Toronto, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

Yorkshire Society of B.C.

The Annual Meeting and Banquet will be held in the Victoria Club, Fort street, on Tuesday, 19th. The meeting will start at 7 p. m. and the Banquet at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be had from the Army & Navy Club Store, B. C. Oldy, H. Cutbush, W. Grime, W. P. Winslow and the secretary.

The British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

The annual general meeting of the British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Co. was held at the head office of the company, in the Mackinnon building, Vancouver, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The proposed amendments to the by-laws were adopted, after which a resolution was adopted increasing the number of directors from five to seven. The retiring Board of Directors, consisting of the following gentlemen: Thos. T. Langlois, Esq., David H. Wilson, M. D., W. B. Smith, Esq., George Martin, Esq., and Geo. Ward, Esq., were then unanimously re-elected. The retiring auditors, W. T. Stein, C. A. and A. A. Bock, Esq., were re-elected. Lawrence Goodrich, Esq., wholesale merchant, of Victoria. The financial reports for the year 1900 were then read by the Secretary, and were received with great satisfaction by the shareholders.

The above mentioned reports show a very large increase in the assets of the company for the year, amounting to \$150,875.01.

RECRUITING.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

Recruiting for the South African Police will commence at Drill Hall Victoria, B. C. on Thursday, 21st February, at 10 a. m. H. B. BURSTALL, Capt. Recruiting Officer.

EXHIBITION

1901.

A meeting of members of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday February 26, 1901, for the purpose of electing a permanent secretary, and such other business as may be considered necessary. All members of the association are requested to attend, and arrangements should be completed at an early date for the Exhibition.

W. F. BEST, Secretary pro tem.

COMING! COMING! WHO?

Prof. Payne, the 20th Century Hypnotist, and Phrenologist, who has been playing to packed houses in Nanaimo for one week, will play in the O. V. W. Hall for three nights, commencing February 21. Don't fail to see him. Laugh and grow fat. Popular Prices.

LILIES

A fine new stock of CHINESE LILIES

Just received. Also a large stock of fireworks, bombs, etc. SING LEE & CO., 37 FISGUARD ST.

Funeral Notice.

Sons of England.

All members are requested to meet at A. W. Hall on Sunday, February 17, at 1:30 p. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Henry Wager.

Daughters of England are invited to be present at Pandora Street Methodist church at 2:30 p. m.

NOTICE.

JOHN HAGGERTY, having purchased the goodwill and business, together with teams, waggon, and sand and gravel pits of Mr. George Stelly, he is prepared to supply sand, gravel or black loam, and all kinds of teaming at reasonable rates. All kinds of horses for sale. No. 155 Yates street, or Telephone A301.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word For Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 3, A. O. U. W. M., will hold a regular meeting—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p. m. A. MAXWELL, M. U. K. Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good general servant. Apply Mr. R. Fraser, 95 Yates street, upstairs. \$17

WANTED—Girl attending school can have comfortable home in return for help with housework in evenings. Address G. F. Colonist office. \$17

LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA—We have authentic edition of history of home and outfit free. S. C. Miller & Co., Portland, Oregon. \$12

WANTED—A situation of first-class cook, by Japan boy. 30 Johnson street, care of B. C. Restaurant. \$16

WANTED—By young man, aged twenty wishes to work passage into Dawson. Apply J. S., this office. \$16

WANTED—Man and wife to superintend and take care of popular lunch rooms. Enquire D. Colonist office. \$16

WANTED—Organist for small church in the suburbs; one who is used to pipe organ and Anglican church service. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to B. F. P., Colonist office. \$16

WANTED—Young girl to assist w. b. light housework. Apply 23 Montreal street. \$14

WANTED—Two good farm hands at Victoria Dairy, also one good dairy hand. Geo. McKee. \$14

WANTED—A first class all-round baker; must be a sober reliable man; wages \$75 per month, with room and board. Chas. R. Myers, Pioneer Bakery, Atlin, B. C. \$14

WANTED—Position as net fishermen; 20 years experience; thoroughly versed in preserving nets with limestone; can speak Chinook fluently. Address R. K. Colonist office. \$10

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE. MINING PROPERTIES. MONEY TO LOAN

We Regret that some of our greatest Snaps in Real Estate have been Disposed Of before you had time to Look Into Them. We have a few left. Let On Our List, which will pay You Well to examine.

3 Lots on sewer connection, just off Fort street, high and dry, a fine building site. \$1,600

60 acre Farm, near Mt. Sicker, good land, good buildings, good water, GOOD in every way, and a Larch at \$2,000

Half acre lot on Belmont avenue; a good building location and cheap at \$850

J. E. CHURCH, 14 TROUCE AVE.

WANTED—A smart boy to drive a wagon. Apply to P. O. Box 194. \$13

AGENTS—Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign.—Lord Dufferin introduces it to Canada's people who never before have taken orders fast. Everybody subscribes Big book, beautifully illustrated. Low retail. Big commission. Prospectus free. Easy to make money for the Bradley-Garrett Company, Limited, Brantford. \$2

WANTED—Everybody who intend to assist in the upbuilding of our glorious country, and in warding off those tribulations and wars and rumors of wars, which history tells us are inevitable during the first decade of the twentieth century, to set to work right now to build their constancy and make themselves strong and robust, that their days may be long in the land. The one sure and safe way of doing this is by providing the body with good, nutritious and vitalizing food. This will knock all other methods silly, even pink pills, electric belts, etc. To demonstrate the truth of the above you cannot do better than start at the beginning of the New Year and purchase our "Healthy Living" book, for sale at 25c. at the B. C. Market Co., Ltd., where you get the very best that the country can produce, and honest weight guaranteed. Easy to make money for the Bradley-Garrett Company, Limited, Brantford. et Co.'s Store. \$2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A horse power gas engine in good condition; can be seen at work; low price for cash. Address Box 200, Victoria Post Office. \$17

FOR SALE—Restaurant; first class; doing good business; long lease; good reasons for selling. Address Owner W. C. Colonist office. \$17

FOR SALE—100 laying hens and five geese. Address Hen, this office. \$17

FOR SALE—Two lots and a house on Bellevue street, adjoining Parliament Buildings; price, \$3,500. Apply Helmsman & Co., 75 Government street. \$17

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Choice pure-bred Silver-laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per setting. Leave orders with Dixie Ross.—W. R. Palmer. \$15

FOR SALE—On the Fraser river, 120 acres of good farming land, small cottage, barns, orchard, good stream of water and several farm implements; will be sold cheap and on very easy terms of payment. Address Land care of Colonist. \$12

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1901.

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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

PERCY R. BROWN, - - - Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One Year\$6 00
Six Months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One Year\$1 50
Six Months 75
Three Months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

Considerably more than a year has elapsed since the citizens of Victoria made a generous contribution to meet possible immediate requirements of the young men of this city, who went away as members of the First South African Contingent. The money was not intended as a bonus, nor as a recognition of service, but only to form a little fund out of which the men might purchase small comforts during the campaign. In order to ensure its being used for this purpose, it was distributed so that each man received before sailing from Canada \$25, and the remainder, which was \$60 for each man, was entrusted to Capt. Blanchard, to be given to the men as they needed it. Capt. Blanchard, in the exercise of what was thought at the time, and doubtless was, a wise discretion, did not take the money to the front with him, but deposited it in a bank at Capetown. He met his death on the battlefield, and hence as there was no one to draw it from the bank, none of the money so deposited was employed for the purpose for which it was contributed. So far no one was in any way to blame, and, so far as we know, none of the men were more inconvenienced by the non-receipt of the money. But surely it is time that the generosity of the people of Victoria was carried into effect. We can understand that the case was somewhat exceptional. The money is not in charge of the Militia Department directly, and possibly no indirect responsibility attaches to that branch of the government in respect to it. But it is also very clear that the citizens of Victoria, who contributed the money, or the individual members of the contingent, or their legal representatives, to whom it should be paid, cannot undertake the task of collecting the money from the Capetown bank. If the Militia Department is not charged by law with any responsibility in the premises, it might very properly assume the duty of seeing that the intention of the contributors to the fund was carried into effect. So far the only notice which the Department has taken of the matter is to say that it knows nothing about it. This information was quite unnecessary. The citizens of Victoria would have taken that for granted. What they would like to know is whether or not the Militia Department proposes to find out anything about it, and they regard the delay as utterly inexcusable. We do not like to introduce politics into a matter of this kind, but it does seem as if a desire to stand well with the public might have led the Minister of Militia to have been a little more active in the premises.

THE MAJESTY OF HUMANITY.

The writer of the Book of Job puts in the mouth of the Lord, when he answered the patriarch out of the whirlwind, these strong words:

"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his Sons?"

The Pleiades are a little group of six stars, called by some people "The Little Dipper." They are plainly visible all night now when the sky is clear. There is a very old legend, that once seven stars were visible in the group, and that there is some foundation for it is shown by the fact that in the legends the names of seven stars have been preserved. As in all other star groups, the telescope shows very many more luminaries than are visible to the unaided eye. The term "Sweet influence of Pleiades" probably refers to the custom of navigators to regulate the time for beginning long voyages by the rising of these stars. Orion is a magnificent constellation not far from Taurus, in which the Pleiades are situated. Its distinguishing feature is the three bright stars in a straight line, which are called "The belt of Orion," and it is probably to these that the writer of Job referred. We do not

know what is referred to as Mazzaroth. It may be some great periodical comet. Arcturus is a magnificent yellow star in the Northern heavens, the fourth in point of brilliancy in the whole sky. In selecting these resplendent orbs as indicative of the power of the Almighty and the littleness of human strength and wisdom, the ancient writer chose what form the most striking spectacle within the range of human vision, and if, as seems probable, he lived upon the high table-land of Central Asia, the illustration would be all the more forceful, for until one has seen the stars through the clear atmosphere of an elevated region, he can have little idea of their splendor.

To this writer, as also to the later writer, David, the stellar universe was simply "the floor of Heaven, thick inlaid with patterns of bright gold." We do not mean this literally, but simply to illustrate that these ancient observers, who, like their contemporaries in all countries, made such frequent reference to the stars, only knew what they could learn by the use of the unassisted eye. No chance discovery had given them a means whereby they could sound the depths of space, as the sailor sounds the ocean, and tell us of the marvels lying hidden from natural sight. The stardust of the Milky Way had not then been shown to be a vast collection of orbs, many of them more brilliant than our own sun, and yet so inconceivably remote that the distance separating them is indistinguishable without powerful artificial aid. They only knew of the near-by stars. It was these that David had in mind when he wrote:

"When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, and the moon and the stars, which they have ordained; "What is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou visitest him?"

The older writer, in comparing him with the magnificence of creation, was impressed with the littleness of man. The later one arose from its contemplation impressed with the majesty of humanity. It may be that, on some brilliant starlit night, his soul felt a touch of the peace of God, "that passeth understanding." He felt his being vibrate in harmony with His, who "upholdeth all things by the word of his power," and face to face with the divine nature of his own soul, expressed his thought in that wondering question. What must man be, when the Creator and Sustainer of the stellar universe is mindful of him, and is content to visit him—that is to be with him, for that is what is meant?

If one, who, so to speak, saw only the surface of the sky, was astounded at the majesty of his own nature in contrast with the stars, how much more should we, who have explored the celestial depths, be appalled by it? When we "consider thy heavens," we consider more than entered into David's imagination. Hence if he was impressed with a sense of human majesty, because of the imminence of God in human affairs, how much more should the same conviction be forced home upon us! It would be well if we could appreciate this, for if we could, our conceptions of duty would be nobler, our lives would be more precious in our own sight, not in a physical sense merely, but in a spiritual sense. We would realize better what it means to be created "in the image of God."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas Deasy, for many years Chief of the Victoria Fire Department, has resigned. During his tenure of office, the city has been exceptionally free from serious fires, a fact which is the best evidence that can be asked of his fitness for the position. The Colonist regrets very much that he felt called upon to take such a step. Mr. Deasy has been a hard-worked officer, and it will be difficult to find a successor, who will be equally faithful and competent, and in whom the public will have an equal degree of confidence.

What the public will be as much concerned with as with Mr. Deasy's resignation, is his severe indictment of the "call system." He declares in favor of a full-paid department, and speaks of being at fires without a single call man in sight. He also lays stress upon the difficulties in the way of such men getting to the scene of a fire. People, who have given this matter any thought, have known of the objections to the call system, but the majority of the population have gone on unconscious of the fact that so great a defect existed in the plan of fire protection. The all-important thing in case of a fire is to save the first few precious minutes. What may be checked with a bucketful of water may, if it gets headway, become a disastrous conflagration. Victoria has been immune from great fires, but it has no guarantee of future immunity. The Colonist has been told that "Victoria can't burn," because the buildings of Douglas fir will not readily ignite. In this respect Victoria is in no way different from what Seattle was; yet Seattle burnt. St. John had so long been free from serious fires that the people thought themselves absolutely safe; yet one afternoon, when conditions were favorable for such a thing, a little blaze started, and before it had burned out, some \$20,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. There was just as much reason to suppose that Vancouver and New Westminster were safe as that Victoria is; but they were not. Depend upon it, we are living in a fool's Paradise, if we think Victoria can take any chances in the matter of fires.

The resignation of Chief Deasy brings up the whole question of fire protection in this city. If the department is inefficient, it should be improved, so as to be equal to all requirements. There is no more foolish policy in municipal affairs than to keep up an efficient fire department on the score of economy.

KEEWATIN FLOUR

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

Best in the World. Quality Always the Same.



More Cottages For Sale



(By order of Executor.)
180 Upper Pandora, 6 rooms, brick basement, assessed at \$2,000; price \$1,550.
5 rooms (3 lots) Belmont Avenue, newly painted, price \$1,500.



BEAUMONT BOGGS,

42 FORT STREET.

Mr. Gilmour, M.P.P., says that "the province is being governed in the interests of the Island, and that the Mainland will get the cold shoulder." We do not propose to reply to such nonsense, and only refer to it to express surprise that Mr. Gilmour should commit himself to any such views, and should seek to stir up a sectional feeling that has happily almost passed away.

CANADIAN IRON.

The Board of Trade Journal of London, commenting upon the opening of the new blast furnace at Midland, Georgian Bay, Ont., says that, with the expected output at Sydney, C. B., and the works to be erected at Sault Ste. Marie, "the iron industry of Canada will, within the next year, be upon a par with that of Sweden, a country that has taken many centuries of steady work to bring its trade to its present proportions in point of tonnage." This will bring Canada up to the third place in the list of iron-producing countries. The first place is held by the United States, whose output is increasing enormously. The United Kingdom holds the second place, with Sweden third. The other principal countries of the world, in relation to this industry, stand in the following order: Spain, Russia, Italy, Germany, France, Canada, Belgium and Austro-Hungary. The gap between Sweden and the United Kingdom is so great that there is no reason to expect Canada to overcome it in a very long time; but we may hope to secure and hold the third position, and to keep constantly approaching the second. Iron is in greater demand from year to year, so that no fear need be entertained that progress in the direction indicated is likely to be checked.

If wishes were pontoons, the steamer City of Kingston would be afloat again.

Another business day and no mail to or from the Sound, except at such an hour as greatly inconvenienced business men. How long is this going to last?

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor-General intends spending the coming summer in the Maritime Provinces. His plans will probably be subject to the arrangements rendered necessary by the visit of the Heir Apparent.

Matters are beginning to look as though Dewet is very near the end of his tether. His invasion of Cape Colony, from which the enemies of Great Britain expected such great things, is proving the worst kind of a fizzle. The Colonial Dutch are not such fools as to rise on behalf of a leader, who has all he can do to save his own skin. In the last reported encounter, he lost many wagon loads of ammunition. This loss is irreparable.

CANADIAN STEEL.

Engineering Predicts a Most Encouraging Future For It.

Encouraging accounts are given in Engineering of the progress of the Canadian iron industry. The country, as we all know, possesses extensive tracts of mineral land, including iron and coal, among what are known as the "basin" sorts; and in the last year or two efforts have been made—largely by the aid of American capital—to bring these to development on a large scale. We are told now that no industry in the Dominion has shown more remarkable progress during the past year than that connected with the production of iron; and the indications have inspired in some quarters the belief that this particular industry will in the future have a more important bearing on the industrial development of the country, and be of more value to it, than the gold mines. The product of the Canadian smelters, it appears, is eagerly sought after by Canadian manufacturers, and good prices are obtained for it. That there is plenty of room for an increased output is proved by the fact that while the quantity for the past year was only about 100,000 tons, the consumption reached eight times that figure. There are now four large smelting works—three in Ontario and one at Sydney, Cape Breton. The oldest works are those at Hamilton, which have been in successful operation for years; another is at Deseronto, and the third is at a place called Midland, on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron. This last was opened a week before Christmas, and it starts under good auspices. It is hoped that with this new enterprise the supply of native iron will come much nearer to the requirements of Canadian manufacturers. And as the demand increases—"as it is considered certain to do when the superior grade of the Canadian ore is understood"—the Midland Company intends to increase its capacities for smelting the native ore, and the same ones are looking forward to the time when the smelting companies will not only supply the whole of the home market, but will export on a large scale. Reference has previously been made in Engineering to the smelting works in course of erection at Sydney, C. B. Since the inception of the Wharfedale undertaking, and the establishments which are going to compete with it for trade in the Dominion and elsewhere, Sydney has been transformed from a little town into one of the most active centres in the country. And to show that business is meant, (Engineering), have it on the best of authority that within the last few weeks

Good Times Coming

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, SCRANTON, Pa.

Know, we are going to have a boom in British Columbia. Get yourselves ready to fill the best places by taking a course in the largest and most progressive institution of learning in the world. Diplomats given to Miners, Mechanics, Draftsmen, Book-keepers, etc. For terms apply to our representative, J. B. Ballentine, Box 231, Victoria, B. C.

While You Wait

HAVE YOUR DASHY SHOES SOLED FOR

75 CENTS

GIBSON'S SHOE SHOP.

3 ORIENTAL AVE.

Between Johnson and Yates Streets.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College

P. O. Box 847, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach thorough office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for book-keeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Short-hand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

NOTICE

WESGOTT BROS

HAVE REMOVED

and are now open for business at their new stand

88 Yates Street

"SEARCHLIGHT"

Continuous Entertainments. 62 Fort St. Showing Submarine View, Launching Steamer, Baseball Game, Armour & Co.'s Electric Railroad, A Black Error (comic), Fun on the Levee (comic), Ride on the New York Elevated Railroad, A Nerve Bar-room (comic), Our Summer Boarder, Chicago Sheep Man, and Father O'Grady's Dream. Open Daily. Admission 10 c., children 5 cents.

A Big Discount

On Flannelette Wrappers

and Flannel Goods,

AT

COLUMBIA HOUSE

81 DOUGLAS STREET.

LADIES

You will do well to look at our windows. Prices speak for themselves.

Mrs W. Bickford

61 & 63 FORT ST.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 4c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Ste. C., Chicago, Ill.

The parties interested there have arranged for the placing of \$5,000,000 additional capital in their enterprises, in order to enlarge their plant and extend the scope of their business. It is now proposed to turn out ships' plates and steel rails. The initiatory steps have already been taken to that end, and it is expected that before the end of 1902 the new industry will be in going order. It is hoped that, in connection with this proposed new industry, ship-building in the East will show renewed vigor, and on an extensive scale never before dreamed possible in Canada.

A SURPRISE TO EVERYBODY.

The promptness with which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regulate and invigorate the action of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is a surprise to everybody. They are the people's favorite cure for kidney disease, liver complaint, indigestion and constipation. The sale of this great prescription is simply enormous. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers.

SPENCER'S

February Sale of Carpets, Furniture and House Furnishings

Commences On Monday, February 18th.

Great preparations have been made for this sale.

Maybe you don't want your Carpets or Furniture now? Very well, buy it now and we will deliver it to you when you do want it. "If you can deliver it to me in March and April, why not sell it to me then?" We can't sell the goods at these prices all the year round. During this month we give you a part of our profit, and in some cases all our profit and the makers' profit as well. Whatever you save at this sale is safely saved. We cannot afford to lose profit and reputation at the same time by selling anything but goods that we guarantee you will be satisfied with. Money cheerfully refunded for anything not as you would like it.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

8 rolls Tapestry Carpet with 5 border
Sale price 20c. yard
7 rolls Tapestry Carpet, were 50c.
Sale price 35c.
15 rolls Tapestry Carpet, were 65c.
Sale price 45c.
12 rolls Tapestry Carpet, were 85c. and
90c. Sale price 60c.

BRUSSELS CARPET.

13 rolls Brussels Carpet with border
were \$1.25 and \$1.35. Sale price. 80c.
25 pieces Brussels Carpet, from 5 to
25 yards in each piece, were \$1.35
to \$1.60 a yard. Sale price 80c. yard
Pieces not cut.

VELVET CARPETS.

18 rolls. Sale price 1.15 per yard

WILTON CARPETS.

15 rolls, were \$1.75. Sale price \$1.40
Axminster, regular \$2.00 and 2.25 quality
for \$1.65
\$1.50 quality for \$1.25

OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS

Your chance to get all you want for the spring for little money.
15 pcs Canadian Oilcloth, 2 yds wide,
was 25c. Sale price .18c. square yard
Better quality, 2 yards wide, was
40c. Sale price 28c.
Best grade, 2 yards wide. 42c. a yard

ENGLISH LINOLEUMS.

English Linoleums, 2 yds wide. Sale
price 40c. square yard
Best grades English Linoleums, 4 yds.
wide, was \$1.25. Sale price 90c.
Second grade English Linoleums, 4
yds wide, was \$1.10. Sale price 75c.
Third grade English Linoleum, was 90c.
Sale price 65c. square yd
Inlaid Linoleum, No. 1 quality \$1.35
No. 2. quality \$1.25 square yard

Squares, Rugs, Mats, Etc.

15 SQUARES.
Size 4x5 yards, were \$10.50
Size 4x4 yards, were 9.50
Size 4x3 yards, were 8.50
5 of each size. Sale price any of the
above \$3.90 each
6 squares 3x4, were \$6.00. Sale price \$2.50
2 squares 3x3, were \$5.50. Sale price \$2.50
Japanese Squares Half Price.
2 8x10 squares, regular \$10.50. Sale
price \$5.25
2 10x14 squares, regular \$17.50 Sale
price \$8.75
3 12x15 squares; regular \$22.50. Sale
price \$11.25
9x12 squares, regular \$15.00. Sale
price \$7.50
Cotton Brussels squares Half Price,

Size 3x3, were \$5.75. Sale price \$2.40
Size 3x4, were \$8.50. Sale price \$4.25
Size 3x4, were \$10.50. Sale price \$5.00
Japanese Rugs, were 3.00. Sale price \$1.50

DOOR MATS.

Cocoa Door Mats. Sale price 15c
Cocoa Door Mats, 40c quality for 25c
Cocoa Door Mats, 60c quality for 40c
25 Kidderminster Rugs, were 3.00 and
3.50. Sale price \$2.35

BRUSSELS SQUARES.

1 11ft 3in x 13ft 6in, was \$27.50. Sale
price \$19.50
1 11ft 3in x 13ft 6in, was \$30.00. Sale
price \$22.50
1 11ft 3in x 13ft 6in, was \$35.00. Sale
price \$27.50
1 9ft x 12ft, was \$22.50. Sale price \$16.50
1 11ft 3in x 12ft, was \$25.00. Sale
price \$18.50
1 13ft 6in x 15ft, was \$37.50. Sale
price \$29.50
1 13ft 6in x 15ft, was \$45.00. Sale
price \$37.50
75 Fur Rugs, were \$2.50 to \$4.50. Sale
price \$1.50 each

MATTINGS

15c Mattings for 7c yard
25c Mattings for 15c yard
All our 35c and 40c Matting for .25c yard

BLINDS.

400 Blinds 6ft long, good rollers, dark
green color (only). Sale price .25c ea
1,000 sets of oak pole and trimming
complete, 5ft long, were 50c. Sale
price 25c

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

Lounges, Tapestry covered, 6ft long,
with back. Sale price \$4.50
Lounges, with fancy oak frame, 6ft
long, regular \$12.00. Sale price \$7.50
Button Lounge, full size, fancy Tap-
estry covering with deep fringe,
regular \$15.00. Sale price \$9.00
Imitation Leather Lounge, regular
\$35.00. Sale price \$18.50
Bed Lounges covered with fancy Tap-
estry and green plush trimming,
regular \$25.00. Sale price \$18.50
Bed Lounge, fancy oak frame, covered
petti point tapestry, regular \$22.50.
Sale price \$16.50
We will make up any of the above at
sale prices, for this month.
Screens, were \$2.25. Sale price 90c
Fancy Oak Dining Set, 6 pieces, was
\$29.00. Sale price \$21.50
Parlor Set, 5 pieces, oak frame, plush
and silk covered, regular 35.00.
Sale price \$18.50
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, elegant designs,
in cerise, mercerised melton, with
silk plush trimmings, best japanned
steel springs, regular \$110.00. Sale
price \$75.00
Parlor Set, 3 pieces, handsomely cur-
ved mahogany, French legs, up-
holstered with best quality silk
damask, tufted seat, and all hair
stuffed, regular \$125.00. Sale
price \$95.00
All furniture such as Tables, Chairs,
etc., is reduced for this Sale.

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS

40 pair Silk Striped Curtains, were
\$10.50. Sale price \$6.50
15 pair were \$12.00. Sale price \$9.00
15 pair were \$7.50. Sale price \$4.75
18 pair Tapestry Curtains, were \$3.75
Sale price \$2.90
13 pair were \$4.50. Sale price \$3.75
Special—19 pairs Tapestry Curtains,
were \$8.75 to \$10.00. Sale price \$5.00
35 rolls Tapestry or Derby Cloth for up-
holstering. Special for this sale 40c yd
3 pieces Silk Stripe Lounge Covering,
were 75c. Sale price 50c
3 pieces Silk Plush Drapery, were 2.25
Sale price \$1.00
Chenille Covers, were 75c. Sale price .35c
Chenille Covers, were 2.00. Sale price \$1.25
Chenille Covers, were 6.75. Sale price \$3.75

SEE WINDOWS.

Care of the Body

is recognized as one of the surest marks of civilization. Our Pure Medicines for internal and external use, our fine articles for the toilet—Brushes, Combs, Cologne, Hair Tonic, all contribute to the health and beauty of the person, and indicate the refinement of the user.

Bowes' Drug Store

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88 Government Street. Near Yates Street.

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DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods.
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Jessop, Firth, Canton and other Steel.

Telephone 3.
P. O. Box 423.
WHARF STREET, Victoria, B. C.

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HEAD OFFICES, TORONTO, ONT.

FACTORIES
PETERBORO, ONT.
and MONTREAL, QUE.

We have just received a carload of

Motors and Dynamos.

We have in stock the following:

14 h.p., 15 h.p., 20 h.p., 25 h.p., 30 h.p., 35 h.p., 40 h.p., 45 h.p., 50 h.p. Motors.
25, 40, 75, 100, 150 Light Dynamos.
Also Direct connected Marine Sets of 15 Lights each. Other sizes to order.

606 Granville St., Vancouver,

Call or Write.

Prompt Delivery.

The Chance of a Life Time

A pretty, well built cottage residence, brick foundations, outbuildings; and over three-quarters of an acre of A.1. land, including an orchard, all well drained and fenced, and within a few minutes walk of car line.

ALL FOR \$3,150.

Within a few miles of the city—About 60 acres, of which 20 acres are good swamp, easily drained; and with a creek running through it, which never dries.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

APPLY TO

G. C. REVANS

LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT.
34a Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
English Agents, Messrs. Knight & Co., London, Eng., Publishers of the "Land Roll."

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

Short Session.—It took very little time to dispose of the cases called in the city police court yesterday. A drunk was fined \$2.50, and the trading stamp cases were remanded until Saturday next, but may be called before that time if the counsel desire. The hearing of the charge against Robert Currie went over until Monday, and the hearing of the charge against the Chinaman found guilty of gambling have paid their fines. The four who pleaded not guilty and were out on \$25 bail will be given a hearing on Tuesday.

Popular Concert.—The popular concert in Temperance hall last night was well attended in spite of the many counter attractions, the programme under the direction of Mr. Gideon Hicks, was an excellent one from first to last, and deserves special mention, although all acquitted themselves creditably. The chorus singing of the Glee Club was also very enjoyable. Rev. Mr. Hicks occupied the chair and also delivered a short address during the evening. Next Saturday evening's entertainment in the above hall will be in charge of the ladies; ushers, doorkeepers, performers, even to the chairman, will be ladies. Ladies' night in these series of concerts has always been a specially attractive affair, and the hall is usually crowded to the doors, and next Saturday will in all likelihood prove a record for attendance, the programme will be first-class in every particular.

City's Reception.—The Patriotic Committee have been elaborating their plans for the entertainment of the British Columbia members of the first Canadian contingent who are coming to Victoria next week to form the guard of honor to the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the legislature. The banquet and reception is to be held in Assembly hall on Thursday evening, tickets for which are to be sold at \$1.25. It is not likely that there will be any tickets left after Tuesday evening, and those desiring to attend are requested to purchase theirs as early as possible, so that the entire party will have some idea of the number they will have to cater to. At the conclusion of the dinner there will be a smoking concert. The arrangements for the conversation will devolve upon the ladies, who are asked to meet at the city hall at 3 o'clock on Monday.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Promenade Concert.—The Fifth Regiment promenade concert at the Drill Hall last evening was an unqualified success. The various numbers on the programme were successfully rendered, and much pleasure manifested at the excellent "extras." Mrs. Walter Stansland's singing of "Answer" by Robyn, called forth special praise. Mrs. Stansland's charming personality and a sympathetic voice; she sang with ease and grace, reaching her high notes with precision. Mr. Aaron Parfitt's rendition of "The Death of Nelson," with orchestral accompaniment, was very acceptable. The playing of the Metropolitan orchestra under the direction of Mr. A. Parfitt, was much enjoyed and received its full share of deserved applause. A match game of basketball between the Y. M. C. A. team of Portland, and the James Bay of this city, will be the extra attraction for next Saturday evening.

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Purity and Accuracy

Guaranteed in compounding physicians prescriptions. Hall & Co., dispensing chemists, Clarence block, cor Yates and Douglas Sts.

Services In The Churches

Special Subjects of the Sermons for Morning and Evening.

Rev. Mr. Blyth Will Fill Pulpit of First Congregational Church.

The preacher at Christ Church cathedral at this morning's service will be the Bishop of Columbia, and at the evening service Rev. Canon Beaulieu. The organ programme follows:

MORNING.
"Andante in A".....Bastie
"Antienne".....Bastie
"Solo and Chorus".....Vervolte
"Choir in F".....Bastie
The services at St. Barnabas church are: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; matins, 10:30; choral eucharist, 11; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portion is as follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—"Pastorale in E".....Batiste
Communion Service.....Adlam in F
Hymns 315, 322, 323
Voluntary—"Grand Offertoire in G".....Batiste
EVENING.
Voluntary—"The Choirists' Procession".....Mason
Magnificat.....Slipper in D
Nunc Dimittis.....Slipper in D
Solo, Miss Harris.
Hymns 540, 477
Antiphon—"Great is the Lord".....Slipper
Trebble Solo, Albert Jones
Offertory—"Intermezzo".....Mascagni
Solo—"The Chorists".....Sullivan
Voluntary—"The Hallelujah Chorus".....Handel
At St. John's church there will be morning prayer at 11 and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.
Organ—"If With All Your Hearts".....Mendelssohn
Hymns 303, 207
Organ—"March Romane".....Rimabaud
EVENING.
Organ—"Pray For Us".....Plecolomni
Hymns 215, 290, 277
Organ—"Postlude in F".....Rineck
At St. James' the services are: Matins and sermon, 11; evensong and sermon by the Bishop of the diocese, 7.
The services at St. Saviour's are: 8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer, preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber; 7 p.m., evening prayer, Rev. W. D. Barber, preacher.

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Bishop Grigge will preach in the morning on "Preparation for Lent," and Dr. Wilson in the evening on "Demetrius the Silversmith."

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church (Rev. W. Leslie Clay, minister), public worship will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30; and Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. The musical portions follow:

MORNING.
Organ—"Belligioso".....Rheinberger
Psalm 114
Antiphon—"And the Glory of the Lord".....Pattison
Hymns 335, 405
Organ—"Postlude".....Lemaire
EVENING.
Organ—"Chorus of Angels".....Clark
Psalm 74
Antiphon—"Sing O Heavens".....Pattison
Duet, Miss Jameson and Mr. Barton.
Hymns 335, 278
Song—"The New Kingdom".....Tears
Organ—"Postlude".....Gallmair
Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will preach at the First Presbyterian church, his morning subject being "How Men Should Hear the Word of God," and the evening subject, "Who Is Responsible?" Sabbath school and Bible class will be held at 2:30; Junior Endeavor, 10 a.m.; Senior Endeavor, 8 p.m.
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M. A. will preach. The morning subject is "It is Well With the Lightnings," and in the evening, "Preparing to Meet God." Sunday school and Bible class is held at 2:30 p.m. The music for the day is:

MORNING.
Hymns 98, 554, 545
Antiphon—"Praise Ye the Lord".....Prior
EVENING.
Hymns 595, 215, 431
Antiphon—"O Come, Let Us Sing".....Emerson
Song—"Beautiful As the Sun".....Grabbe
Mr. G. F. Watson.

Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor, will preach morning and evening at Emmanuel Baptist church, at 11 a.m. on "A New Song for a New Heart," and 7 p.m. "Poverty's Prince." Sunday school and Bible class is held at 2:30 p.m.

Services will be held as usual in the Metropolitan Methodist church, commencing at 11 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, will preach in the morning, his subject being "The Vision That Forbids Fear." In the evening Rev. Mr. Rowe will preach the first of a series of sermons on "The Prodigal Son." His subject will be "At Home: Why He Left It."

At the Centennial church (Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., pastor), services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class, 2:30 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. In the evening the Royal Templars of Temperance will attend the church in a body, and the service will be in keeping with their work.

Rev. J. D. P. Knox, pastor, will preach at the Victoria West Methodist church, services being held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school is held at 2:30 p.m.

Rev. R. B. Blyth, of Belwood, Ont., will take up his duties by preaching at both services at the Congregational church, Temperance Hall, Pandora street. The morning service is at 11 o'clock, and that of the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class will be held as usual, in the afternoon at 2:30; and the Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at 8:15—after the close of the evening service. It is hoped that visiting Congregationalists and others will attend these services.

At the Salvation Army, 42 Yates street (Ensign Cummins in charge), meetings are held every evening at 8 o'clock (save Tuesday), and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7:30 p.m., the latter being a service of song entitled "Lost Sheep."

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures in the Sir William Wallace Hall at 7:30 p.m.; subject, "Man's Place in Nature." Clairvoyant tests and improvisations at close of lecture.

The Truth Students' Association, Williams block, Broad street, meet on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p.m., and on Sunday at 7 p.m.

ROYAL NAVY LEAGUE.

A Branch for British Columbia to be Established in Victoria.

Several residents of Victoria have taken the necessary steps to form a branch of the Navy League in this city. They have forwarded an application and the necessary fees to the proper officials in London, England, and are now only awaiting the arrival of the charter to organize the Victoria Branch League.

The Navy League is a non-political institution, which was organized in 1894 by the Emperor of Germany, with the object of impressing upon all British subjects the great importance of maintaining a powerful navy for the protection of the Empire. It has a large membership in Great Britain, and branches have been formed in Eastern Canada and in other parts of the British dominions. Women as well as men are eligible for membership, which is open to all British subjects in sympathy with the object of the league. Persons desirous of joining the Victoria Branch should send their applications to the Honorary Secretary, per tem., P.O. Box 637, Victoria.

We shall have rain. New stock of Umbrellas at The White House.

QUIET IN COURTS.

Divorce Granted in Reid v. Reid Yesterday in Chambers.

Business is unusually quiet in the law courts just now. There are very few important cases approaching trial, and the number of writs issued since the beginning of the year is below the record. Yesterday in Chambers, Mr. Justice Martin granted a decree in Reid v. Reid, in which the husband sued for divorce. The case was tried several months ago, but final action was postponed to permit the production of the marriage certificate. This could not be found, and on the court being satisfied of the fact, the decree was granted.

In Lang v. Macdonell, an order was granted to strike out the counter-claim and part of the statement of claim of the defendant. Mr. Mills, K.C., for plaintiff; Mr. Lawson for defendant.

SHOCK KILLED HER.

Mrs. M. Davies, Mother of Mr. Joshua Davies, Meets With Accident, Resulting Fatally.

Mrs. M. Davies, the aged mother of Mr. Joshua Davies, met with an accident yesterday afternoon, which ended fatally, the shock killing her. About 2 o'clock the Chinese servant noticed smoke issuing from the house, "Glenholly" Cook street, and rushing in, found Mrs. Davies lying on the floor of the dining room, one side of which was burning. The Chinaman, with rare

presence of mind, put out the fire, which was the means of saving the house, and then went for assistance. When neighbors arrived, it was found that Mrs. Davies was dead, and although she had been burned, it is thought that it was the shock that killed her. How the fire started is not known.

The deceased lady was the widow of the late J. P. Davies, one of the pioneer business men of the city. She was a native of London, England, and 82 years of age. Four sons, the eldest of whom is Mr. Joshua Davies, and one daughter and several grandchildren, survive her.

The funeral has been arranged for Monday afternoon at 2:30.

Rescued from Drowning.—Capt. Johnson, of Sidney, who two years ago rescued the Royal Humane Society's medal for life saving, has added one more rescue to his score—making in all no less than eight persons who owe their lives to him. Yesterday a sloop with an Indian aboard started from Sidney Island to the mainland, but capsized, owing to the heavy gale blowing. The Indian managed to clamber on the bottom of the vessel and was rescued by Capt. Johnson and Mr. J. J. White, who put off to his aid from Sidney.

THE LUCERNE.
Belief That She is Still Afloat With Machinery Damaged.
St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 16.—The steamer Ingraham has returned home from Beaulieu, having sighted nothing which would identify the vessel believed to be the steamer Lucerne, from which wreckage has been coming ashore for several days. The lighthouses are also without evidence regarding the disaster, and coast points, with the exception of Holyrood, report no new finds. At Holyrood part of a deck house has come ashore. Some ship masters believe the failure to obtain more material warrants the hope that the Lucerne is not wrecked, but is at sea with machinery disabled.

POODLE DOG MENU
Sunday, Feb. 17. Price, 50 cents.
FROM 5:30 TO 8:30 P. M.
SOUP—Ox Tail; Julian; Consomme.
FISH—Baked Red Cod, Port Wine Sauce; Baked Halibut, Spanish, au Papier; Fried Silver Smelts, Tartar Sauce.
SALAD—Crab Mayonnaise.
BOILED—Chicken, with Salt Pork, Parsley Gravy.
ENTREES—Eastern Oysters on Shell; Kidney Sauté au Champignons; Fried Tripe in Batter, Tomato Sauce; Small Steak Bordelais; Savory Omelet.
ROASTS—Mallard Duck, Stuffed, Celery Sauce; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES—Artichokes; Brussels Sprouts; Stewed Tomatoes; Baked and Mashed Potatoes.
DESSERT—Peach Cobbler, with Whipped Cream; Apple, Mince, Cranberry Pie; Compote Raisins; Pines; Apples; Strawberry Ice Cream; Cherry Preserves; Orange Jelly; Assorted Cake, Fruit etc.; Canadian Cheese; Calf Noir.
Imported Table Claret, 25c. per pint.
We shall have rain. New stock of Umbrellas at The White House.

A large audience witnessed the new programme at the popular Searchlight last night, and all pronounced it to be the best that has yet been seen there. Look elsewhere for the programme and be sure and don't miss the wonderful transformation scene of the Devil's Sermon on Hades.

City Band at the A. O. U. W. hall, last of the season. Concert and dance given by this popular organization promises to eclipse all previous events. Special numbers on programme and all the latest dance music. Tombola drawing will take place and prizes awarded. Band's large orchestra for dance. Tuesday evening next, February 19.

We shall have rain. New stock of Umbrellas at The White House.

Good Fitting Clothing!

Don't get the notion that you can't be fitted with ready-to-wear clothing.

If you buy the right kind at the right place, the fitting and you'll have perfect-fitting clothing and money in your pocket at the same time.

Spring styles are ready for

\$12.00 \$15.00 \$16.00 \$17.00 \$18.00

W. G. Cameron

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.

55 JOHNSON STREET.

TO THE PUBLIC

Having installed a motor power in connection with Gold Watches, I am in a position to give better satisfaction to the cleaning of Feather Beds and Pillows at a low rate. Remember also we make Awnings, Upholstering and Carpet Cleaning in a thorough manner. Tel. No. 392. 110 Fort Street, Corner Blanchard.

B. DEACON, Prop.

FOR LADIES

Diamond-set Gold Watches; Solid Gold Chains. Something different just to hand. Call and see.

FINE WORK

Is our specially strong point and anything entrusted to us is guaranteed.

Twenty years' experience in handling watches of the highest quality.

GOLDSMITH and SILVERSMITH

Give Us a Trial.

E. ANDERNAK,

The Jeweller, 57 Yates St.

Rain Coats at Cost and Less

We have obtained sole control for the city of Victoria of a well-known line of Rain-proof Goods, particulars of which will be announced at a later date.

All the Rain Coats now in stock must be sold regardless of price—including Mandleberg's and other English makes.

Regular	\$24.00 Coats	Reduced to	\$14.00
"	18.00 Coats	Reduced to	12.00
"	17.00 Coats	Reduced to	10.00
"	15.00 Coats	Reduced to	9.00
"	12.00 Coats	Reduced to	7.00
"	11.00 Coats	Reduced to	6.00
"	10.00 Coats	Reduced to	5.00
"	9.00 Coats	Reduced to	4.50
"	7.00 Coats	Reduced to	4.00

At these figures it will pay you to buy your coat for next season's wear.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Union Assurance Society OF LONDON

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Ann. A. D. 1714.

CAPITAL and accumulated funds exceed—\$18,000,000

One of the oldest and strongest Fire Companies. The undersigned having been appointed General Agent for Vancouver Island for the Union Assurance Society of London, is prepared to accept Fire Risks on almost every class of insurable property at current rates. Dwellings and their contents, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings insured at especially favorable terms for one or three years.

E. M. JOHNSON

"Gisburn" For Sale.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN VICTORIA.

This property, containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the straits and is situated at the corner of Moss Street and Belcher Avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

PEMBERTON & SON, AGENTS.

VICTORIA, B.C.

45 FORT STREET.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Feb. 16.—8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer continues low and unsettled over the Northern part of the province owing to the passage of ocean areas of low pressure. The centre of yesterday's storm area is now in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The average strong winds or gales prevail, and snow is falling. On the Vancouver Island and Washington Coast there have been fresh or strong westerly winds accompanied with squalls of rain and sleet or snow on the higher levels. Two inches of snow had fallen at Barkerville, and occasional heavy showers in the district and the adjoining straits. Present indications are for colder weather.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	41	44
New Westminster	40	46
Kamloops	39	44
Barkerville	38	40
Calgary	20	42
Winnipeg	10	12
Portland, Ore.	48	50
San Francisco, Cal.	53	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m.—(Pacific time)—Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh westerly winds, with occasional squalls of rain or sleet; partly cloudy and cold, with frost at night.
Lower Mainland: Moderate or fresh westerly winds, becoming stronger on Straits of Georgia; partly cloudy and cold, with occasional rain or sleet, and frost at night.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

	SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
5 a.m.	41 Mean, 40
Noon	42 Highest, 44
5 p.m.	40 Lowest, 37
The velocity of the wind	was as follows:
5 a.m.	28 miles southwest.
Noon	10 miles west.
5 p.m.	10 miles west.
Average state of weather—Unsettled.	
Rain—41 inch.	
Sunshine—2 hours 18 minutes.	
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.870	
Corrected.....29.981	

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.98

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of February, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the lowest mean yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.
The time used is Pacific Standard for the 15th Meridian. The tide is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Ht.	Time.	Ht.	Time.	Ht.	Time.	Ht.
1 F.	4:10	8.0	6:43	7.81	12.7	9.0	19.42	1.5	
2 Sa.	4:37	8.0	7:41	7.51	12.24	8.7	20.20	1.7	
3 S.	4:50	7.9	8:26	7.13	11.29	8.3	20.57	2.1	
4 M.	4:52	7.8	9:27	6.61	10.24	8.0	21.34	2.5	
5 Tu.	4:40	7.9	10:15	6.11	9.18	7.6	22.10	3.1	
6 W.	4:37	8.0	11:03	5.51	8.12	7.1	22.44	3.7	
7 Th.	4:14	8.2	11:52	4.91	7.07	6.6	23.15	4.4	
8 F.	3:57	8.3	12:43	4.31	6.10	6.1	23.40	5.0	
9 Sa.	3:40	8.3	13:37	3.80	5.22	5.5	23.10	5.7	
10 S.	3:37	8.2	14:35	3.45	4.45	5.1	22.40	6.4	
11 M.	3:31	8.3	15:35	3.15	3.75	4.7	22.10	7.1	
12 Tu.	3:24	8.4	16:34	2.90	3.15	4.3	21.40	7.8	
13 W.	3:16	8.5	17:31	2.65	2.65	3.9	21.10	8.5	
14 Th.	3:07	8.6	18:26	2.40	2.20	3.5	20.40	9.2	
15 F.	2:58	8.7	19:19	2.15	1.85	3.1	20.10	9.9	
16 Sa.	2:49	8.7	20:10	1.90	1.45	2.7	19.40	10.6	
17 S.	2:40	8.7	20:58	1.65	1.05	2.3	19.10	11.3	
18 M.	2:30	8.7	21:44	1.40	0.65	1.9	18.40	12.0	
19 Tu.	2:21	8.7	22:28	1.15	0.30	1.5	18.10	12.7	
20 W.	2:12	8.7	23:10	0.90	0.00	1.1	17.40	13.4	
21 Th.	2:03	8.7	23:50	0.65	0.00	0.7	17.10	14.1	
22 F.	1:54	8.7	24:29	0.40	0.00	0.3	16.40	14.8	
23 Sa.	1:45	8.7	25:07	0.15	0.00	0.0	16.10	15.5	
24 S.	1:36	8.7	25:44	0.00	0.00	0.0	15.40	16.2	
25 M.	1:27	8.7	26:21	0.00	0.00	0.0	14.70	16.9	
26 Tu.	1:18	8.7	26:58	0.00	0.00	0.0	14.00	17.6	
27 W.	1:09	8.7	27:35	0.00	0.00	0.0	13.30	18.3	
28 Th.	1:00	8.7	28:12	0.00	0.00	0.0	12.60	19.0	

VICTORIA CAFE

DINNER.
5 to 8 p.m. 25 cents.
SOUP—Rice Tomato; Cream of Omelette.
FISH—Baked Salmon and Parsley Sauce.
BOILED—Sheep's Tongue and Capers Sauce.
ENTREES—Kidney Sauté, with Mushrooms and Green Peas; Macaroni à la Creme; Apple Fritters.
ROASTS—Sirloin of Beef; Loin of Veal; Stuffed Chicken, with Ham and Bread Sauce.
VEGETABLES—Baked and Mashed Potatoes; Green Peas.
DESSERT—Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce; English Apple Pie; Cranberry Pie; Port Wine à la Mode.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is used at all principal hospitals in the United States. Why is it?

A PROUD FATHER.

From New York Press.
A member of the New York Yacht Club was proudly boasting to an old friend he had not seen in fifteen years of the merits of his children. "Henry," as you may possibly have heard, is at Harvard. As yet he has done nothing for the family. Archibald is at the Leland Stanford University. He wanted to bring up my sons as far apart as possible, under hopelessly different and varying circumstances. Of course, Archibald has not yet done anything for the family. Harriet is married to young—and, well, really can't say that she has done anything for the family. The youngest child is Virginia, who is just becoming useful." "Indeed, and what does Miss Virginia do?" "She has just reached the age and stature when she can wear her mother's old clothes. Captain, will you accompany me to our new girl's room?"

Ask for Martell's Three Star

IN these days of competition the one who manufactures the best article commands the largest trade. The "Native" Cigar is the only local all Havana filled cigar on the market and therefore is the best cigar in B. C.
PACIFIC CIGAR CO.

JONES CRANE & CO

We are instructed by the Rev. M. Klinkow, stein to sell without reserve by

Public Auction

At his residence, 36 Alfred street, (corner of Chambers street),

11 a.m. Tuesday, Feb. 19

The whole of his exquisite and costly

Furniture, Works of Art and Vertu

Comprising:

DRAWING ROOM—Handsome Maple Centre and Oak Tables; Antique Rockers in Oak; Gent's Easy Chair; Bookcase and Whatnot in Mahogany; Oil Paintings; Water Colors and Enchilons; Onyx and Ormolu Clock; Statuette and Vase in Bronze; Enchilons; Britannia and other valuable Works; Inlaid Square; Side Rugs; Curtains, etc.
DINING ROOM—Ex. Table; Sideboard; Lounge and Chairs in Oak; Mattresses; Blankets; Pillows; Card Table; Typewriter; Dinner Service and Glassware; China Dinner Bowls; Cutlery and Silverware; Brass and Bronze Ornaments; Inlaid Square; Rugs; Pictures, etc.
HALL—Settee; Table and Umbrella Stand in Mahogany; Handbag Lamp; Chenille Curtains; Carpet; Matting, etc.
BEDROOMS—Sofas in carved Oak and Ash; Box, Wool, Down and Mattresses; Trunks; Pillows; Quilts; Occ. Tables and Chairs; Lounge; Diamond Mirror; Etchings; after Turner; Photographs after Zuber & Röhler, Biederstein, etc.; Inlaid Square; Carpets and Rugs; Curtains and Poles; Toilet Sets, etc.
KITCHEN—Grand Universal Range; Kitchen Table and Chairs; to call Kitchen Utensils and Requisites; Home-Made Preserves; Garden Hose, etc., etc.
Open for inspection on Monday afternoon

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Dominion Government Auctioneers.

P.S.—All goods must be paid for and delivered on date of sale.

ment. McDowell is a printer, and knows nothing of the workings of a fire department. It is not a question of favoritism. I have known both for years, and never saw a cross word with either. It was my duty to recommend the best man, and that was done. The fire warden sustained me, and have not said anything to the contrary up to this time. The call men have gone around interviewing all parties interested, and have tried to make it particularly warm for me. It is well known that I am against the call system. I believe in firemen turning out with the horses and apparatus. Now they run from shop and office, and live in all directions. Disaster stared me in the face continually. I had been with a fire without a call man in sight, and was compelled to take the drivers off the hose carriage and chemicals to help suppress fires, leaving the horses unattended. The call men usually come to fires out of breath, and some of them unattended for work. I had to take all kinds of men to fill up the call force, and month after month it has been suspensions and fines for not attending to their duties. The system is bad, and I pity my successor, whoever he may be, with men under him who can go around the halls criticizing his work and petitioning to have his recommendations questioned. I have resigned because I know that in the council are some who have not shown a fair spirit towards the head of the department. They are few, but I have had to deal with sixteen councils, and am not at all doubtful of the views of a majority in this. The chief is not endowed with powers to make all men do their duty, they run around and make it as uncomfortable as possible. I am willing to respect my superiors in office, and to do my duty, and I want every man under me to do the same. The mayor and the fire warden have always treated me properly, and I trust that the city will be as safe in the hands of my successor as it has been under my management."

Chief Deasy asks that the resignation take effect at the end of the present month. He has been a member of the fire department since 1870, and chief since 1887. Under his administration the department has been brought up to its present state of efficiency, so being a most enthusiastic and painstaking officer and one who kept in touch with the improvements in the fire-fighting line, his knowledge of which enabled him to attain the success that he has for the department.

A STORY OF GEN. WAUCHOPE.

Mr. William Baird, in his life of Gen. Wauchope, tells the following characteristic story of that gallant officer:

On the way up the Nile with the expedition to relieve Gordon, Wauchope was, as usual, helping his men with all his might. His boat was in trouble, and the staff officer was shouting any amount of advice gratis from the bank. "Thinking, apparently, that enough notice was not being taken of his instructions, he called out: 'You, No. 2 boat, there, do you know who I am? I am Col. Primrose, of the Guards.'"

This immediately drew the following answer from a wild-looking, red-headed and half-naked worker in the boat: "And do you know who I am, sir? I am Col. Wauchope, of the Black Watch. So honors are easy."

"Want of Watchfulness

Makes a Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints.

Impure Blood—"My wife suffered with pain and distress from an affection of the throat caused by impure blood. She was almost in despair when she turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Six bottles of this medicine completely cured her." J. W. WICKHAM, Galt, Ont.

Scurfiness—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scurfiness. I was weak and debilitated but it made me strong and well. After a severe cold had catarrhal fever. Again resorted to this medicine and it cured me." SARAH E. DEXON, Annapolis, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NOTICE

OWING TO RECENT LOSSES BY FIRE

AT 87 ELIE STREET,

Green's Transfer Stables

have been temporarily moved to 105 Pandora St., where business will be carried on as before, until stables are rebuilt at old stand. All orders telephoned to No. 646 will be promptly attended. Furniture moved, baggage checked, stored and transferred.

OFFICE AT

49 Government Street

A large stock of boxes, cases and barrels for sale.

D. F. GREEN, Prop.

The Manual Training Fund

B. C. Prize Winners in the Macdonald Agricultural Competitions.

Professor Robertson Speaks of the Good Work Being Accomplished.

The selections of wheat received from competitors in the seed grain competition for which Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated \$10,000, to be distributed in prizes, have been examined. The work of examining the selections of oats will be completed and the results announced shortly. These prizes are awarded to boys and girls who live on Canadian farms and who have performed specific work in connection with the selection of seed grain. A set of prizes was arranged for each province in the Dominion, the Northwest Territories being considered as one province for this purpose.

The selections received for the yearly competition of 1900 contained 100 selected heads of the variety with which the competitor is operating. Twenty-five points were given for each grain (by weight) of grain of good quality contained in those 100 heads, and one point was given for each grain which the 100 heads contained.

The successful competitors for the province of British Columbia were: 1. Percival French, Vernon, 825; 2. V. W. Menzies, Pender Island, 820.

Mr. James W. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, who has charge of the movement, says:

"I regret very much that so many of my young friends who expressed a wish to join in this educational movement were unable to follow up the work in 1900. I have received many letters requesting that if possible arrangements be made to permit them to enter with the rest of the competitors next spring. I am desirous that as full an opportunity as practicable be given to those who entered the competition in good faith, and who, because of some unforeseen cause, have been disappointed in their undertaking."

"In order to assist those who are still anxious to follow up the work, without doing any injustice to those who have completed the work for this year, I shall do what I can to furnish them with the instructions, with a sufficient quantity of specially selected seed which has been grown in, and of a variety believed to be suited to, the locality in which the competitor lives. Only those from whom an entry was received, who have made an entry for the year to take up the work in 1901, will be supplied with seed and admitted to continue with the rest of the competitors."

"I shall also do what I can to supply similar seed for a quarter of an acre plot to any of the competitors who have completed the work this year but have not been successful in winning a prize, provided that such competitor applies for the same and agrees to continue the work with the seed which he or she has this year selected, and also with the seed which I shall endeavor to send him or her. That would make an additional seed grain plot to be operated the two following years, 1901 and 1902. Two prizes, however, will not be awarded to one competitor operating two plots of wheat or two plots of oats; but any competitor will be eligible to receive one prize in the wheat class and one in the oats class, in cases where two plots of wheat are being operated by the same competitor, the prizes will be awarded in both the yearly and the main competition from the plot which totals the greatest number of points according to the plan for awarding the prizes."

"In order that arrangements may be made in connection with securing and distributing the seed for this purpose, it will be necessary for my young friends to forward their applications as early in February as practicable. Competitors applying for seed should give their express office address and state which class of grain (wheat or oats) is desired."

"The expressions of appreciation which have been received from the parents and teachers of many of the boys and girls who have undertaken the work of managing a seed grain plot have been most gratifying. The nature study connected with the selecting of seed grain according to the system which competitors in this competition are asked to follow, will be as helpful as it has been interesting. I am convinced that a systematic continued selection of seed grain from the most vigorous and productive plants in the plots will lead to great improvement in the crops throughout the whole country. As is now well known, Macdonald manual training schools have been or are being started in 17 cities or towns in Canada, as object lessons of improvement and progress in educational aims and methods in public schools. The cordial and enthusiastic welcome which they have received from all connected with the schools and school systems of the province has been a source of deep pleasure and satisfaction to Sir William C. Macdonald and myself. It is our desire and hope that we may be able to assist in extending some form of equally acceptable and efficient help in the way of object lessons of the application of practical and manual instruction in rural schools."

"The educational influence of the seed grain competition is having fine effect with the boys and girls who have reached an age when they recognize that their school years are nearly ended. These boys and girls may not again

have an inducement sufficient to a waken and to develop a liking for a careful and educational study of nature and nature's methods.

"This progressive agricultural branch of the Macdonald manual training fund is growing; and the selecting of its best fruits in the boys and girls themselves will also be looked after."

We shall have rain. New stock of Umbrellas at The White House.

First Bear.—I saw a man shot a minute ago.
Second Bear.—What for?
First Bear.—For impersonating me, I think.—Puck.

Roses! Roses!

100 Varieties, \$4.00 per doz.

Strong 2-Year Old Trees.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE,

CITY MARKET.

Trees! Trees!

CHOICE TREES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Nuts, Filberts, Grapes, Medlars, Flgs, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries.

Also a fine assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Hardy Azaleas and Rhododendrons. In fact, any kind of Hardy Nursery Stock in first class quality and of all the most desirable varieties. Get Catalogue, or call at

LAYRITZ NURSERY, CAREY ROAD,

VICTORIA.

SHADE TREES

Horse Chestnuts, Lindens, Maples, Elms, and Many Other Varieties.
EVERGREENS—SHRUBS—English Holly, Yew, Box, etc.
JAY & CO., 33 Broad Street; Nursery, 255 Cook Street.

Leary Coal! Leary Coal!

We beg to notify the public we have received a shipment of the above coal. This is a very superior article to what we have had and has already taken well on the Vancouver market.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

PRICE.....\$3.00 per ton.

GOOD DRY CORDWOOD.....\$3.50 per cord

JAMES BAKER & CO.,

Phone 407. 33 Belleville St.

ROSES, ROSES.

I am importing 50 varieties of Roses from BEN CANT, THE CHAMPION ROSE-GROWER OF ENGLAND. His catalogue can be seen either at the store or nursery, and orders will now be booked.

Strong 2-year-old field grown roses, 50c each.

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE,

Inverclyde Nursery.

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MY LADY OF ORANGE.

By H. C. Bailey.

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1901.

CHAPTER I.

AN AUDIENCE OF ORANGE.

No saint am I; nay that is true enough, else had I scarce done my work in the world and lived to sit here at 60 by my own fireside with the children chattering round me and Gabriel's eyes still looking into mine. 'Tis 30 years ago now, and the joy of my old battles is but a dull memory, and the smoke has rolled away, and the shouts and screams have died into silence; but not yet do we forget here in Holland the days when Alva coiled himself like an iron serpent round the land, and castles and towns sank down together amid blood and fire. I am English born and bred, and quarrels of Dutchmen and Spaniards were no work of mine, yet something a man must do in the world, and this was the work that came to my hand: to fight Alva with his own two weapons—the sword and the lie, and with both I beat him, cordieu! with both!

At the first I said I was no saint, and that it may be, is the reason why first I fought Alva ere my turn came to meet him fairly in the field. I was true to him; save that at the first I left him for William of Nassau. I was ever true to him, and I fought for him as a man may at Mechlin, and Zutphen, and Harlem sack. Nought did we owe to Alva; it was no little he owed us; not soldiers of fortune choose their leader? Did we not choose well when we chose Orange in Alva's stead? "Ay, ay," you answer; "choose you may; but your choice should be made once." Well 'twas a mistake, I confess, and all men make mistakes at times—else would victories be few.

Mistake or no mistake, it was ended, and I, John Newstead, rode into Delft, to William of Nassau.

"An Englishman asks audience of the prince?"

"Ay, ay, English ye call yourself, Spaniard ye look," grumbled the serving man, I caught him by the collar:

"Cordieu! I a Spaniard, knave? I, John Newstead? 's wouids! Madre Dios! Do I look a Spaniard?" I cried, raising my whip.

"Well, ye swear like one," he answered, and the knave wriggled away.

A moment later I was standing in an inner room, fronting the man who had set himself alone to meet the power of Spain, the man who held out still though all his country lay in the hollow of Alva's hand. In truth, William of Nassau was a man. He sat there behind a table, with a fellow at his elbow who eyed me as I entered, and whispered in his master's ear. The prince did not answer; his steady dark eyes sought mine, and he sat with his fingers drumming on the table watching me.

"Nay, you look not like an assassin," he said, quietly.

"I will cut his heart out who says it!" I cried.

"And so prove his words," said the secretary.

"Enough, Cornput. Your name and your purpose, friend?"

"My name is John Newstead, I come to take service under your highness."

"Your name tells me nothing," the prince answered.

"I have 300 stout soldiers outside the town."

"Ah! What say you, Cornput?"

"Three hundred? Ay, stout, ay. I doubt it not. How many loyal?" said the secretary.

"Each as loyal as myself!" I answered.

"That may well be," said Cornput, with a sneer. "Numbers, stoutness, loyalty, all on the surety of their command."

"Faith, you value yourself too low. That seems uncommon in Delft," I said sharply. "For their numbers, your highness may count them. For their loyalty, try them. For their stoutness—they fought at Harlem." Prince and secretary started.

"At Harlem?" said the prince, slowly.

"You are a bold man, my friend," I answered. "There was but one sack of Harlem; we were there."

"And you come here—here?" stammered the secretary.

"O, your questions grow wiser?" I cried.

"Why do you come to me?" asked the prince. "I have no easy answer. Why did I leave the winning side for one that never had much to give, and now less than little? I know not even now; it was folly—folly twice told—and the world does not think me a fool."

"I lead a free company," I answered: "no money have my men had for months. They have sworn to fight for Alva no more, and so I lead them to William of Orange. And for myself, cordieu! I had rather fight for your highness than any black Spaniard of them all!" Ay, that, methinks, was my reason; 'tis hard ever to tell why a man's deeds were done. When I think of it, it seems folly, and yet as I spoke the words in the little room at Delft I believed them. Do I believe them now? Well, perhaps, Gabrielle does.

I saw his eyes brighten as I spoke, and even the sneering secretary looked at me with more favor.

"You choose a cause that can give little and needs much, my friend," said the prince.

"And I can do much and ask little," I answered.

"And your men?" asked the secretary. It was a home thrust: My men had revolted—deserted—what you will—from Alva because he would not pay them. Were they likely to serve Orange better, who could not?

"My men?" I muttered. "Madre Dios, Alva would not give them their wages—well, they shall take them from me."

"Three hundred men from 14,000?" said the secretary, coolly.

"O, the odds are his; I knew that," I cried. "I knew that or ever I came to Delft."

"Spain against the Netherlands? Philip against Orange?" said the prince, dreamily. Man against time; man against God; whose are the odds, my friend?

"I do not answer. I wondered on which side God fought when 3,000 men and women were slaughtered at Harlem, for it needed then a greater man than me to believe God was on the side of Orange. Any knave believes it now."

"Desperate times are all the same," said Orange. "Scant wages if your own efforts fail. Scant wages and desperate tasks."

"So only they be not impossible," said I. "The impossible God does every day."

"The impossible? You have come to me when the clouds are very black, sir. Alva lies before Breda; and if Breda falls how will you fare?"

I stood silent; if Breda fell there was nothing left.

"Will you take the risk?" he said quietly; his steady eyes fixed themselves on me.

"I will take the risk of Alva's worst," I answered. Call it folly if you will, you who never saw William, the first of his kind. I was looking into his eyes.

He smiled.

"Alva lies before Breda town; hang on his rear, cut off his convoys, let him never rest. Is that your liking?"

"I accept," said I.

The prince wrote for a moment and gave me a parchment.

"I trust your honor," he said.

"And I pledge it," I answered.

And the next morning we rode away from Delft, trusted deserters, 300 men to fight 14,000. I, John Newstead, captain of lances, came forth to pit myself against Ferdinand of Alva, the greatest soldier in Europe. There was one of us and cause enough to regret my audience of Orange.

CHAPTER II.

THE USE OF A BRIDGE.

"So we have changed masters, captain," grunted Gaspar Wiederman, my lieutenant, as we jogged along through the woods, in the crisp air of the early morn.

"I lead a free company," I answered: "no money have my men had for months. They have sworn to fight for Alva no more, and so I lead them to William of Orange. And for myself, cordieu! I had rather fight for your highness than any black Spaniard of them all!" Ay, that, methinks, was my reason; 'tis hard ever to tell why a man's deeds were done. When I think of it, it seems folly, and yet as I spoke the words in the little room at Delft I believed them. Do I believe them now? Well, perhaps, Gabrielle does.

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bore I read it and passed it to Gaspar.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"He seems anxious, the great Alva," said he.

"Sanguine! 'Tis tells little," cried Henri Vermeil.

"You think so?" I answered and fell a-thinking.

"Where is d'Astorgas?" at last I said to the Spaniard. There was no answer.

"You are fond of silence, my kidnapper," said Gaspar.

"We can gratify you with the opportunity for eternal silence," Vermeil said with a chuckle.

"I will wait three minutes; then—speak or die," I said shortly. Ay, I knew he would never speak. Your true friend is hard to find to others, but give the devil his due—he is cast in steel himself.

"Will you answer?" He shook his head. I nodded to our two troopers. But the girl ran forward—I think we had all as much cause enough to regret my audience of Orange.

"No, no," she cried. "He must not die."

"Gott! 'tis his own choice," grunted Gaspar.

"Will you speak," I asked again.

"I die for the faith and the king," he cried, and I signed to the troopers again and turned away, while the girl hid her face.

"I hope his faith is a better color than his skin," grunted Gaspar. The girl looked up.

"You are you of the faith?" she cried.

"O, perhaps, maademoiselle, perhaps," said Vermeil.

"Which faith," I asked.

"The reform—the faith of Orange," said Gaspar.

"Ay, ay; our faith is our master's," said Gaspar.

"We are in the service of the prince of Orange," I said.

"Ah!" she clasped her hands in joy. "Take me with you."

"Fenful! The ways of women!" said Gaspar.

"Take me to the prince," she cried again.

"The prince? Are you mad? You—a girl—not an inn?"

"The little mix drew herself up with something like a smile.

"Yes, I, a girl from an inn," she said. I looked at her, and from her to Gaspar, and from Gaspar to Vermeil. Vermeil smiled behind his hand.

"You will find I am worth taking," she said. I eyed her again. Truly, she was a strange maid to come from an inn. Her hands were small and white, and on her brow and neck ran the thin lines of blue under the clear white skin.

"A maid from an inn! Scarcely only that, and so she came with us on her way to the prince."

"And now for d'Astorgas," said I.

"We know neither where he is nor what he does," only Alva is in a hurry," quoth Gaspar.

"Not where he is, truly; he brings a conveyance, I wager my horse," said I.

"I shall send him a guide?"

"Send up the parchment again. One bearer is as good as another. The bearer will be your guide."

Gaspar chuckled.

"We know not where he is," said Vermeil.

"Gott! I could smell a conveyance ten miles off," cried Gaspar.

"Are you going?"

"Ay, I will go and guide him to hell if you will."

"Ay, not so far; only to Veermut bridge."

"What is the use of a bridge?"

"Much—when it's broken," said I.

So Gaspar Wiederman mounted and galloped off to smell out Don Gusman, and we rode on towards the bridge of Veermut. But by my side rode the girl sitting her horse like a queen—steel and saddle Henri Vermeil had found her. For a little there was silence. I was pondering how we had best receive Don Gusman, and ever and anon the thought

would come across my mind, how would my men ever endure the service of Orange? They had been ready enough to leave Alva. Now it was done, how would they like the change? And I who cared naught for Alva, cared more than a little for the man I had seen but once—the thin, weary man, with the great dark eyes, at Delft. Suddenly while I pondered:

"Why did you kill him?" asked the girl.

I looked up startled.

"So, perchance all the enemies of the faith!" quoth Vermeil.

"Nay, not without repentance!" she cried.

"Repentance!" said I. "A Spaniard repent. Murder never aided a cause," she cried.

"One cannot make war in white gloves," I said, and she answered nothing.

By long and by last we came to Veermut bridge, then narrow and wooden, to which belongs the fame and the honor of the first hard blow struck at Alva the invincible. "To the bridge?" you ask. Ay, to the bridge. On one side were Don Gusman d'Astorgas and Gaspar Wiederman and the conveyance, and on the other Alva and Breuthe town; and betwixt the two only a few miles of causeway and a river. Well, and we, too.

"Halt!" I cried, and down I sprang to see what the bridge timbers were like.

"Vermeil, take you a hundred men, go you a mile or more along the road, let them pass you, hang on their rear, see to it that the guard passes the bridge last. When they are all but over, charge on the rearmost, but do not come on the bridge."

Vermeil bowed.

"And the others," he asked.

"There will be no others, Vermeil." It was a long tale to tell; the sun was setting when d'Astorgas and his conveyance came down the long, narrow road with Vermeil hanging like a terror on his heels. The conveyance came on the bridge; the conveyance crossed; the guard was packed thick between the parapets, and then suddenly came a flash and the bridge jumped up a little at one end and fell sideways into the stream, with splash and crash and roar and shrieks all mingled in a thick cloud of smoke. The engineer's is a useful craft, but from the shelter of a copied conveyance, and at the end of one wild rush Don Gusman's conveyance had changed its owner.

"Gott! Alva throve on our blood, he-like we shall thrive on his food," quoth a gruff voice in my ear.

"Gaspar!"

"Ay, Gaspar," captain. I like a drier road to heaven than a broken bridge."

"You led him easily?"

"Like a butcher the sheep! Gott! he asked me how to save off Vermeil," cried Gaspar with a laugh.

"Ay, Vermeil is no fool," I answered.

"No, no fool," grunted Gaspar shortly.

"No—fool."

In truth, Vermeil had done well, and he had his men safely across the river, though by Veermut the current is strong and the bank steep.

"So we cry 'check' to Alva!" he shouted.

"Ach! but not 'mate,'" quoth Gaspar. Cautious down the hill towards us came the girl with the little guard I had left by her riding behind.

"O, it was splendid!" she cried while she was still far off, and then as she came nearer and saw the men that lay bloody and torn and trampled before her horse's feet, she stopped sharply and wheeled round with a little cry.

"Ach! the ways of women," quoth Gaspar. "Now, that is how I judge a charge," and he pointed to the dead beneath him.

"What if she had seen Harlem?" said Vermeil with a smile. Gaspar shrugged his shoulders with a chuckle, and sat silent looking at her as she walked her horse slowly away, with the troopers chuckling behind her.

"Who moves next, captain, Alva or we?" asked Gaspar. I turned to stare at him.

"Dien! the man is made of iron," cried Vermeil.

"The man need be iron whom Alva strikes," said I.

"Ay, when he strikes," grunted Gaspar.

"How if we strike first?" I asked slowly.

"Ay, ay, that's war," quoth Gaspar. "Gott! that is no training for it, though," he said sharply, pointing to the conveyance. In truth, he was right; a swarm of rascals were roundly loaded with wine casks, and more than one cask was braced already. I galloped up.

"Cordieu! stand back, knaves," I cried.

"Fair words, captain; the fight's over; here is your health," quoth one rascal with a mock bow.

"Sdeath! Do I command? Stand back!"

"All in good—," he began, but the sentence was never ended. It was no time to parley. I reached forward over my horse's neck and fired, and the rascal's blood mixed with the spilt wine on the ground.

"Do I command?" I thundered. "Ere morning we march. A fair portion of meat and wine to every man, and, cordieu no more, Vermeil, this is your work."

Gaspar and I rode back up the hill to settle our plans, and as we passed the girl suddenly she turned her horse toward me.

"Is two murders a day your custom, sir?" she asked.

"I did not answer; a woman's scorn is not easy to answer."

"Will you send me to the prince?" she asked again.

"When I can safely," said I.

"And till then, sir?"

"Till then you must trust me."

"Trust—you!" she cried, and her eyes flashed cold, like steel.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

Popularity is the proof of merit
No brand of Chewing Tobacco has
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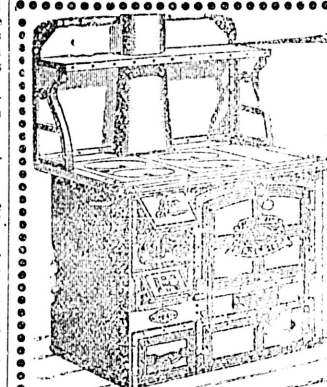
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We have a few "MASSEY-HARRIS" and "IVANHOE" Wheels left which we are offering very cheap, as we are going out of the business.

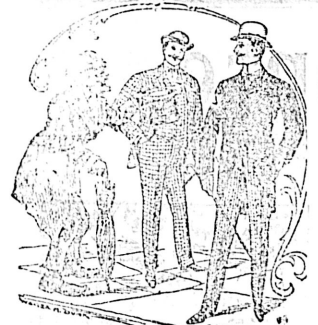
Stock Taking is done. The following lines to be cleared to make room for spring shipments.

Overcoats and Macintoshes : : Half Price For Cash

100 Boys' Pea Jackets and Overcoats : : \$1. each to clear.

200 Boys' School Suits : : : : : Half Price For Cash.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Hatters and Clothiers, 68 and 70 YATES ST



INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER.

Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.

FRUITS FOR PLANTING.

It is always advisable for intending planters of fruit trees to seek advice from persons who have established orchards under conditions of soil and climate similar to those existing where the proposed planting is to be done. Climatic conditions vary so much, even in localities comparatively near together, that there will always be differences of opinion as to the relative value of orchards, but local experience is still the most reliable guide.

Unfortunately in years gone by, thousands of trees were sent by plausible agents of nursery firms, operating outside the province, who had no knowledge of the varieties suitable, and were generally interested in setting sorts which their employers had in surplus, and with the aid of highly colored pictures of fruit often at fancy prices.

There is a tendency to estimate the value of fruit trees by the price asked for them; enterprising salesmen take advantage of this and quite often high prices are paid for varieties of very doubtful value.

At the present time Japanese varieties of plums are being boomed in this way, and while they may perhaps succeed when grown on a wall, are a failure when planted in open ground as standard trees.

Perhaps the most common error made in the planting of orchards in this province has been the selection of too large a number of varieties. Commercial orchards should have as few varieties as possible consistent with supplying the market. At present, of course there are many persons, who plant small orchards intending to use the fruit at home, and in such cases it is advisable to choose a number of varieties, during the season, and include sorts of choicest quality which may be unsuited for marketing purposes. Local nurserymen are usually good judges as to the value of varieties generally and it is both wiser and safer to buy from them rather than from outside firms.

The following list of varieties of fruit for Vancouver Island and other islands was adopted by the Board of Horticulture at a meeting held on the 23rd of November, 1900, as one of the orchards for commercial planting. It must be understood that the list does not contain the names of all the varieties which may be safely and, probably in many cases, profitably grown.

Apples—Late summer, Yellow Transparent; Fall—Duchess of Oldenburg; Fall—Wealthy, Blenheim Orange; Winter—King of Tompkins County, Canada Red, Lemon Pippin, Sitomne, Florence, Hyslop; Grapes—Fall, Bartlett, Beurre Boussock; Late Fall—Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Clairgeau; Plums—Early, Peach Plum; Mid-Season—Black Diamond, Montague; Late—Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop; Cherries—Early, Black Tartarian, Later, Royal Anne; Sweet, Belle Maginette, preserving; Olivet, Late Duke, preserving and dessert; Peaches—Early, Alexander, Hale's Early; Late Fall—Early Crawford, Early Charlotte.

THE HOG AND THE DAIRYMAN.

Elias Gallup, Breeder of pure-bred swine will find dairy products of the highest utility in producing pigs of model form and strong bone. Pigs, especially those designed for breeding purposes, should be fed foods rich in protein, since these favor the development of bone and muscle. Middlings are the best single feeding stuff for young pigs, and should be used whenever possible. Skim milk and buttermilk are of the highest value when obtainable. An ideal mixture would be about eight pounds of skim milk and three pounds of middlings. With good grass pasture to exercise the pigs designed for breeding purposes can be fed practically to the limit of their capacity. No materials are more generally useful in all stages of swine feeding than skim milk and buttermilk. They should be supplied only in limited quantity, but the limit need scarcely be set, which the limit need scarcely be set, which the limit need scarcely be set.

Among dairymen as to the value of skim milk and buttermilk. A great many dairymen rate skim milk at 10 cents per 100 pounds; some put it as high as 15 cents per 100 pounds. There are a good many careful feeding experiments which prove it to be a substitute for other feeds, and as a growth maker, from 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds. The truth is that the value of skim milk depends on the condition when fed, on the kind of hogs to which it is fed, on the supplementary feeds fed with it and on the skill of the feeder.

BUILDING UP THE FARM HERD.

After we had agreed that the pure-bred animals are a necessity in effecting a rapid improvement in our live stock at the present time, the next question was what breed should be used. This question may be best answered by deciding on what a person wants to do with them; what are his facilities for caring for the stock and what breed or class of stock does the farmer like best?

If a person wished to go into the dairy business it would be the best policy for him to buy a Hereford or Friesian. Angus sire to head his herd. It would be nearly as foolish a proposition as for the breeder of beefing animals to head his herd with a Jersey. We must in every case consider the qualities which the pure-bred is capable of transmitting. The Hereford and Polled Angus are built and

bred to produce beef; to produce milk has not been required of them. On the other hand to produce milk at a profit has been the only thing that has been asked of the Jersey. This thought will apply in thinking of all classes of live stock; we must know something of the capabilities of each breed.

Again, we must not forget that animal life is largely what it is by the force of its surroundings. Animal life adapts itself to the conditions under which it is placed. Might we not with equal truth say that the conditions modify the animals? It would be almost impossible to maintain the large, low-set, chunky form of the beefing type for many generations on the range. Such size and form are the result of extensive feeding and management, and so, for range cattle, continual infusion of blood from these strains produced on richer land is necessary to maintain the size and improve the beefing form of the range stock. However, I am doubtful if too large a percentage of this blood direct from the lowlands would be the best for the range cattle, as it might impair their hardiness, a very great essential for range feeding.

The Jerseys and Holsteins were produced on some of the richest farming districts in the world. They are the product of good food and the best of care. It would not be rational for us to expect those animals to do well under the very careless treatment very many farmers give their cattle. Are we prepared to give them the same care? If we are, we must not expect to attain the best results from these breeds.

It is not wise, either, in selecting the live stock to be used on the farm to disregard our tastes. Some men have a strong dislike for certain kinds of live stock, or perhaps for certain breeds. I believe as a rule a man will do best with that class of animals for which he has the strongest liking, while he has the greatest interest in the selection of the kind of breed of stock with which you wish to work. But having considered the situation from all its standpoints and made your selection, stick to it; through the ups and downs of market and prices, keep your eye on the prize in your chosen lines. In live stock farming, perhaps, more than in any other, the importance of persistency of effort cannot be too strongly insisted upon. It takes years to attain high results—ten and even twenty years may pass before the fruit of the monumental results. He who changes year or two is lost; he soon gets discouraged and gives up. The fault lies not with the stock, but with the man.

It is not possible for very many farmers to start a herd of all pure-breds, the first cost would be too great. It is perhaps just as well that it is so, as it requires considerable experience to handle these high-priced cattle with financial success. The wise plan for most of us is to start with a good herd of common stock and gradually improve it. As I have said before, the sire is half the herd, thus the importance of getting first a good animal as an individual; but perhaps yet more important for use on common stock an animal with a good pedigree.

In the pedigree two points should be considered; first, the animal must be purely bred, and second, the immediate ancestry must be made up of animals which were strong in the qualities desired to be built up in the herd. The first gives the animal the power to transmit his qualities markedly to his offspring; the second tells us the character of the qualities and is a guarantee of their value.

A few illustrations may enforce this. A few years ago the best dairy sire of the experiment station of Utah started to work along the lines advised, in the building of an improved herd of dairy cows. We are just beginning to get results. We selected good common cows and started breeding to good sires. The first year the average of the herd we have raised has failed to produce 200 pounds of butter in one year, and nearly all of them came in at 2 years old. One of these heifers produced 284 pounds of butter fat, the equivalent of 235 pounds of butter. The second year the average of the herd of the best would have been doubled in the next few years without the least increasing the number of cows.—Prof. F. B. Linnfield in Ranch and Range.

SCOTCH KALE.

The Agricultural editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, in a recent issue, tells the following tale of personal experience which everybody will enjoy reading:

"Poultry papers and 'scientific feller's' set great store by green food for poultry, and there is no more earnest advocate of 'science' applied to farming than the Chronicle. And yet it is permissible to grow the wonder whether what we assume as science is really the genuine article. There are usually a great many fowls on the farm where the writer of this paragraph lives of which, when away from home, or when writing for the press, he is accustomed to speak of in a large way, as 'his fowls.' Having been accustomed for years to insist in this column that no one entitled to any respect as a hen man would fail to see that his fowls had green food in abundance at all times of the year, he decided to the writer last spring that it would look better if he made this addition to the diet of his own fowls, and without even calling a family council he forthwith planted a patch of Scotch kale by the chicken yards, which, without water and no care at all, has supplied an abundance of green food all summer and will evidently continue to do so until plowed up next spring. We have lately been selling a good many 40-cent eggs, and a paragraph was prepared about the great profit of planting Scotch kale for laying hens, which, under the im-

pulse of a perhaps pardonable pride, was exhibited in advance of publication to another member of the family. The reply, however, was unexpected, disrespectful and discourteous. She said, to put it bluntly, that it was all humbug; we were selling eggs because our family was getting worse from a group of bad hens which could not be kept within bounds by any of the usual means of restraint, and were consequently closely confined in a small yard, until picket fence many culled high, and could not get near the Scotch kale! While this was crushing intelligence, and destroyed the usefulness of a triumphant paragraph, it is the glory of the 'scientist' that he builds his theories on solid facts, and when he finds himself in error as to facts, he acknowledges his mistake and adopts whatever conclusions the real facts seem to lead to. The Scotch kale theory was, therefore, regretfully discarded and a new doctrine formulated to the effect that in order to make hens lay you must have a small family and confine the hens in small yards with high fences, where they cannot get any Scotch kale. At this proposition, propounded as a working hypothesis, the eye of the Authority grew dim, and she remarked, 'the way to make hens lay is to tend to them,' and forthwith put on her sunbonnet and went out to do so. Now while this was depressing it was also instructive. It suggested a long train of reflections on the comparative value of mangeling logic and womanly intuition in the management of such matters which might fill a column or two but at the end of them we reverted to the main subject and reached a conclusion which we are now prepared to stand by, which is that a great deal of the hen science in general circulation is founded on insufficient data. N. B.—The instructions are to plant more Scotch kale next spring."

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Rev. John A. Logan on Synodical Sabbath School Missionaries.

At a meeting of the general assembly in Halifax, June, 1900, the following recommendation of the Sunday school committee was adopted: "That a special committee be appointed to consider the condition of our Sabbath school work, and especially the matter of supervision and extension, and report at the next annual meeting of this assembly." The committee was appointed, and carefully considered the matter referred to them, specially that part which related to synodical Sunday school missionaries and submitted the following recommendation to the assembly, which was adopted: "That the committee be referred to the several presbyteries and synods of the church the question of Sunday school missionaries, and that they be directed to report to the next assembly. The presbyteries of our synod and the synods themselves are to give careful consideration to this report."

The above resolution was framed after a consideration of the holding of Sunday schools within the bounds of the assembly. After a minute scrutiny of the statistics of Sunday schools, it was found that while there were many evidences of important and highly satisfactory work being done, there were also evidences of barrenness and weakness. The feeling that much more could be accomplished by the Sunday school, and that much more could be done by a better system of supervision, and a better system of training, was felt in many quarters. The possibilities of the home mission work have been adequately tested. The unacceptably small percentage of children of school age attending Sunday school is pointed out. The growth of the Sunday school does not keep pace with the growth of the church. Presbyteries complain that there are too few teachers' meetings, and that Sunday school work is neglected. The duties of church members coming from the Sunday school.

These and other considerations call for serious thought and action. A condition exists which demands a remedy. What that remedy is, must be decided by the assembly. We are to give the rising generation that moral and spiritual training which is largely the function of the church. As we are to do this, the assembly has recommended a more careful oversight of the work by presbyteries, and that good results might follow if this plan were faithfully carried out. It is obvious, there are many difficulties in the way, particularly in the West. Expenses, as a rule, are too great. Full-time workers are scarce. The question of distance, convenience, and supply have to be reckoned with. The immediate proposal is to appoint a committee to study the matter. His duties in part will be to organize schools, visit schools, meet with teachers, consult with presbyteries, and conduct the home department, assist at conventions, etc., etc. A wide field is open in every synod for the work of Sunday school missionaries. They will tax the strength and ability of at least one man. The synod convenor of the synod of Montreal and Ottawa, who has been in the field for many years, has been successful in his work. The proposed appointment, while new with us, is not an experiment. The Presbyterian church in this country has been supporting Sunday school missionaries for several years, and with excellent results. From the latest report we gather the following: "Sunday school missionaries have been employed in twenty-three synods and in sixty-seven presbyteries. Seventy-nine men have been employed. Their work has been successful in many respects. They have been instrumental in the organization of schools, distribution of Christian literature, house-to-house visitation, formation of church societies, and the like. They have been successful in preaching stations, etc. During the past year they organized 818 Sunday schools, reorganized 319, with a total of 42,070 scholars. They have been showing the efficiency of the work. It is stated that in one state out of 1,500 schools organized by the missionaries in the past year, 3,700 Sunday schools have been organized. This is a fruit-bearing tree."

A method that has been productive of good results in the border has been put in force with us. We have come to a crisis in our work. It is placed upon us by the growth of the church and other existing conditions. Whether the proposed plan is adopted or rejected the crisis still remains, and we cannot be faithful to our trust without making an effort to meet it. We are to give the rising generation that moral and spiritual training which is largely the function of the church in its wisdom can devise and impart.

The elevator boy grinned at the tall stenographer. "Panks," he said, "Edward's blue can." "Thank for what, Edward?" asked the stenographer. "For callin' me his Highness."

"Yes, yer said, 'Edward the seventh.'"

THE VICEROY'S SNUFF-BOX.

(From the Spanish.) G. A. C. Terry in the Argonaut.

In the days when his excellency the Conde de Revillagigedo represented a Spanish king as viceroy of "Old New Spain," there existed in the City of Mexico a certain well-begone, lean, and hungry-looking under-secretary who won by the euphonious cognomen of Don Bonifacio. You may take exceptions to the word "existed." One, however, uses it advisedly. Poor Bonifacio had at eighteen taken unto himself a wife, in spite of the fact that his salary as under-secretary, or brought in barely enough money to support him and buy a few clothes at rare intervals. Nor was this the least of his troubles, for every succeeding year or so brought a young Bonifacio, or Juan, Juana, Jesucita, or Jesus Maria with it, until, on the fifteenth of March, he found himself the father of twelve hungry, clamoring children, and above all, was "Money, money, money!" with which to buy food and clothing and pay for the charcoal, and whose wife wished that she had died before marrying him. In this strait place, the under-secretary, which was broken only by the fighting and quarrelling of children, or the whimpering of beggars in the patio. So that, take it all in all, one is justified in saying that Don Bonifacio "existed," and that in a most miserable way.

It must have been daily from such a home and repair instead to the palace where he acted as under-secretary. Here, at any rate, there was no squabbling children, no scolding, reprimanding wife. Here, seated at the same desk he had occupied for nearly eighteen years, he could at least dream of the life of the rich, and of the quick riches, and what he would do with them, once won. Perched on his high stool, and dressed in a rusty yet neat black suit, with clean collar and cuffs—for one had to wear decent clothes while serving his excellency—the viceroy—Don Bonifacio, trembling though he was at his own temerity, gazed his viceroy in the face. And then, to the wonder of the crowd, who stood by in gaping awe, his excellency, with a kind smile on his face, drew out a magnificently jeweled snuff-box, which he extended to the under-secretary, saying: "Señor Don Bonifacio, Ortiz de la Huerta y Legumbres, will you do me the favor?"

"Un millón de gracias, your excellency," answered Bonifacio, as he held the rich box in his hands and scooped therefrom a pinch of snuff. Three minutes later the viceroy took leave of the clerk, after lavishing upon him many of the ornate courtesies in which the Spanish people delight, all of which were equally gratefully returned by Don Bonifacio. You may wonder how the clerk, who was watching the viceroy, wondered and gossiped. Never had such a thing been seen before—such behavior upon the part of the viceroy to a poor, miserable clerk. There must be more behind it than could be seen with the naked eye. It would be well to cultivate this man—quite sure, what influence he might or might not hold with the ruler of New Spain?

And so people began to run after Don Bonifacio as much as they had once run from him, entreating his favor, his influence with the viceroy—for a clerk, of course, and in the course of time these accumulated considerations amounted to such a great value that Don Bonifacio became a very rich man.

Meanwhile, during many intervening weeks, the viceroy daily stopped his horse at the same corner of Plateros, presenting there his snuff-box to Don Bonifacio, who, accepting a small pinch, would gratefully return the box to his excellency, while all the city stood by and thought "What a powerful man is this Don Bonifacio Ortiz de la Huerta y Legumbres!"

One day the viceroy sent privately for Don Bonifacio, who came this time in his own rich carriage, and in fine clothes. The viceroy turned to him: "You are a wise man, and deserve a reward for your wit. Rise up, Count Bonifacio!" What had been contained in the poor clerk's document, sent to his excellency by the viceroy, was merely the modest request that when passing the corner of Plateros and Mercaderes, his worship stop and offer a poor, hungry man a pinch of snuff—no more!

As the viceroy stated, only a mean and stingy-spirited man would have refused such a reasonable request.

INDIANS OF CANADA.

The Number Almost Stationary for the Past Year.

From Montreal Star.

"According to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ending June 30, 1900, there were 29 more Indians in Canada last year than shown in the report of the year before, although the deaths exceeded the births by 224. The increase is accounted for partly by a previous miscount of the Indians in the Fort Resolution district of the Northwest Territories who are found to number 223 more than was supposed, and partly by the immigration of a few American Indians. The total Indian population of the Dominion is now estimated to be 90,010. There were 2,293 births last year, and 2,517 deaths. The greatest enemies of the Indians are scrofula and pulmonary diseases, but measles and whooping cough have carried off a number of children. The Indians are not exempt from la grippe. At Fort Ba-

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LIMITED. OFF LONDON, ENGLAND. Issues Policies Protecting the Assured Against Loss of Income Caused by SICKNESS Resulting From Any One of THIRTY-SEVEN OF THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES—At Moderate Rates of Premium. For particulars apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LTD., AGENTS. 26 Store Street. - - - Victoria, B. C.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE No. 40. In effect December 10, 1900.

NORTH BOUND—Trains leave Victoria for Wellington and intermediate stations at 9:00 a.m. Daily, Saturday and Sunday 9 a.m. and 3:10 p.m.

EXCURSION TICKETS—On sale to and from all points. Good Saturday and Sunday.

THROUGH TICKETS ON SALE TO ALBERNI—Stage leaves Nanaimo every Tuesday and Friday, returning leaves Alberni every Monday and Thursday.

MOUNT SICKER STAGE LINE FROM DUNCANS—Stage leaves Duncans Daily except Sunday.

For rates and all information apply at Company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

bine and Old Fort Babine, in British Columbia, the disease was so virulent that 40 Indians died of it, but it was of a milder type in most of the Indian settlements affected by it.

In the United States many Indians were killed by war with the whites during the last century, but the Canadian Indians have always been more humane, and excepting during the Northwest rebellion of 1855, when some of the Indians aided Riel, the relations between the Indians and the whites have been friendly. Yet the Indians do not multiply as the white races do. Of course the whites have been largely reinforced by immigration, but the French-Canadian section of the white population have received almost no accessions from outside during the last hundred years, and yet they have very greatly increased in numbers. It is impossible to say exactly how many Indians there were at the beginning of the last century in the territories now included within the Dominion of Canada, but it is probable that the Indian population at that time largely exceeded the French Canadian population. Now, however, the Indians number less than one hundred thousand, while there are nearly two million French Canadians in Canada, besides a large number who have emigrated to the United States.

Civilization does not seem to agree with the Indians in general. Yet they are naturally possessed of many noble qualities. They were brave fighters, keen hunters, and good fishermen in the days of old, and one of the highest attributes of civilized man—courage—has always been possessed by the Indians in an eminent degree.

Oreatekka, the head of the Foresters, is a notable example of the high degree of civilization an Indian may reach. He distinguished himself as a university student and has proved to be one of the most capable organizers in America. The Indians of Canada are generally law-abiding and give the authorities very little trouble.

The Indians cannot now make a good living by hunting, as they used to do, but many of them are fishermen. The Conservative and Liberal have long attempted to turn the Indians into farmers without much success, although some progress has been made, and there are a few good farmers among them.

There is one occupation for which the Indians seem to be eminently fitted by nature. If they have not lost their old-time characteristics they would make good foresters. Why should not the Indian and Provincial governments make use of their capacity under training foresters brought from Germany to instruct them in the best methods of saving forests from destruction?

RESERVE, GRAHAM ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Crown lands on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group, are reserved, until further notice, for the use of the W. C. WELLS, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 30th Jan., 1901.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE, CASSIAR DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on the 2nd day of March, 1901.

Private Bill Notice.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on the 20th day of March, 1901.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 13th day of March, 1901. Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of March, 1901.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1901.

THORNTON FELL, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. MOUNT BAKER WAGON ROAD.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Mount Baker Wagon Road," will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 23rd instant, for the construction of a wagon road from the east end of the present wagon road at Hotchkiss Ranch, on the right bank of the Chilliwack River, to a point above the mouth of Sessal Creek.

Drawings, specifications and forms of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the Government Agent's Office, New Westminster, B. C., and at the office of E. A. Wilmut, C. E., Chilliwack, B. C., on and after Monday, the 12th instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank check or certificate of deposit made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, as security for the due fulfillment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The checks of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th February, 1901.

Applications for the position of Principal of the British Columbia Normal School (salary \$1800 per year) will be received until April 24, by the Minister of Education. Duties to begin July 1st. Letters of references and statement of age must accompany each application.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, Secretary, Council of Public Instruction.

Ralston Physical Culture.

Spring term open January 30th, with first lessons on February 4th, 1901.

Mrs. D. R. Ralston is a certified teacher, is prepared to receive pupils; special classes for children for music etc., and by letter or at 424 St. James Street, James Bay. Arrangements made for evening classes.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Education for a license to teach in the City of Victoria, at their next meeting for a term of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors to be sold at the corner of the Bank Exchange, at the corner of the corner of Yates and Langley street, Victoria, to H. C. Wolf.

H. SIBBENBAUM.

1901 BICYCLES!

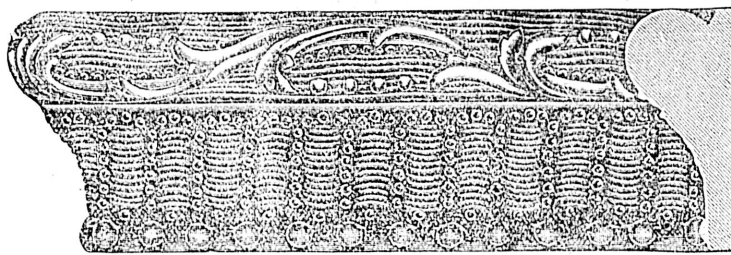
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MASSEY-HARRIS New Models, The Rebuilt, Honest Wheel, CHAWFORD Just as good as ever. BARNFORD Look at Bearings. Don't overlook our MASSEY-HARRIS \$40.00 AND CHAWFORD Bicycles.

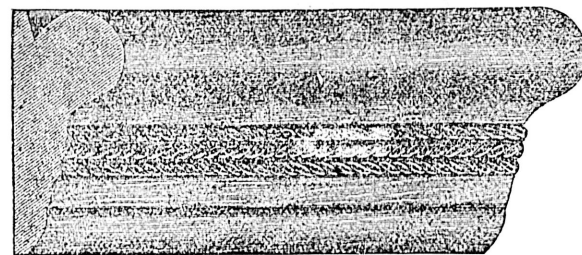
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Many Remnant Lots of Wall Papers containing from 4 to 15 rolls. Among them some exceptionally high-class goods; have been brought up to our second floor and marked at prices that will soon clear them out. This is a good chance for hotel keepers, landlords and others fixing up for Spring. Samples of Wall Papers, Mouldings, or other goods mailed free to out of town folks.

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MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

By David B. Regie.

A NOTABLE ADVANCE.

During the first week of February the Rossland mines shipped more ore than during the whole month of February, 1900, establishing a new record with 7,814 tons of ore. The gross shipments in one month and a half have already exceeded the tonnage of the first four months of last year. The increase now showing itself is due to the completion of improved facilities at the Le Roi mine, and a further advance is to be expected as soon as the improvements in the Northport smelter permit it to absorb more ore. The War Eagle is shipping 100 tons a day, and as soon as the tramway has been repaired an increase is to be expected here also. The Centre Star keeps up its average of 300 tons a day, and no effort is being made to press shipments beyond that limit. The shipment from the Le Roi No. 2 are still inconsiderable, only a few tons of rich copper ore being sent to the smelter as a necessary mixture for the charges of Le Roi ore until the enlargement of the smelter is completed.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Up to the 2nd of February about 20,000 tons of Boundary district ore had been shipped from the beginning of the year. An average of about 30,000 tons a month should be easily maintained now that the Mother Lode smelter is blown in for the first half of the year; during the last half of the year the tonnage is likely to be very largely increased. It is by no means an extravagant expectation that 800,000 tons of gold-copper ore will be shipped this year from Rossland and the Boundary combined, compared with 325,000 tons last year. The mines shipping at present in the Boundary country are the B. C. City of Paris, Knob Hill, Ironsides, Victoria, Mother Lode and Carmi.

REPORTED SALE OF THE B. C.

It is reported that after negotiations extending over a year, the B. C. mine at Summit City has been acquired by a syndicate of American capitalists, headed by E. D. Nelson, president of the First National Bank of Ironwood, Mich. The purchase price was considerably in excess of one million dollars, but the exact figure will be withheld. The late owners were James Ross, the retired railway contractor; Clarence J. McQuinn; C. B. L. Porteous, and other wealthy Montrealers. A new company has been formed. The new resident director is Alexander Miller, formerly local manager at Grand Forks of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax (Royal Bank), and the general manager of the Grand Forks Trust & Investment Co. Some question has been raised about this report which was contained in a despatch from Montreal but it is supposed to be substantially correct. The B. C. mine has had an extraordinary history. It was sold by its original locators for \$500. Developed a little, it was resold to an English syndicate for \$12,000. It was again sold to a Canadian company for \$300,000. Now it is being purchased by the American syndicate in the matter of nationality.

SMELTING V. MILLING.

Where what is generally known as a free milling proposition is handy to a smelter it is often advantageous to ship the crude ore to the smelter instead of only concentrates. The owners of the I. X. L. in the Rossland camp have an option on the O. K. mine and a ten-stamp mill, and are operating both properties. There is considerable loss on the assay value when the ore is worked in a stamp-mill. For this reason the ore is transported to Northport and treated in the smelter there, and the cost of the freight and treatment is only \$4.50 per ton. The loss in the mill would be at least between 10 and 15 per cent, and to this would be added the cost of milling therefore it is palpable that the I. X. L. management makes a greater profit by sending the ore to the smelter for treatment than if it was reduced within 1,000 feet of where it is extracted from the mine. This is one thing due to the improvement in smelting methods which, within the last decade, has revolutionized the mining industry. On somewhat similar grounds, the smelter at Grand Forks expects to treat the output of the rich gold mines at Republic in the Reservation. The processes tried there for treating the ore on the spot have only been very moderately successful.

THE PELLATTI CLERICI PROGRESS.

Some time ago a shipment of ore was made from the Jewel mine in Lorne Lake camp in the Boundary district, to the Silica reduction works at Rossland. Mr. Gilbert Mahon, manager of the Jewel mine, is authority for the statement that tests of about 100 tons of ore from the Jewel, treated at the Silica reduction works, proved most successful. While

would require a profit of over \$3 per ton to pay 5 per cent per annum on \$15,000,000. However the capital may have been fixed at what the owners consider will be the dividend earning value of the concern when fully developed. The bodies of ore in the properties controlled by the combination are so enormous that it is merely a question of getting enough furnace capacity to earn dividends on even such a capital as \$15,000,000.

HIGHLAND MINE CONCENTRATOR.

The concentrator at the Highland mine at Alsworth has been steadily operating since it was completed, and is producing a large amount of concentrates. The product is shipped to the Hall Mines smelter on barges. Every department of the work at the property is progressing most satisfactorily. No new strikes have been made, but the ore bodies prove as rich as ever.

THE CARIBOO CAMP MCKINNEY.

The product of the Cariboo Camp McKinney for last year was \$109,831.85. President Robert Jaffray in his report, noted that the "operations for the year ended December 31, 1900, show a net profit of \$53,148.02, out of which there were paid to the shareholders dividends amounting to the sum of \$50,000. The handling of metals in the refinery, to the difficulty encountered in the working of the mine, which entailed unusual expense, the profit arising from the company's operations was not as large as was anticipated. Upon the recommendation of the managing director, the directors have determined to suspend for a brief period the payment of dividends, and to apply the earnings to the development of the ore clutes, with a view to a more economical working of the mine, believing that the result will fully justify this policy.

The managing director, Mr. George R. McAnay, in his report, states that "there has been mined and milled during the year 15,238 tons of ore, yielding 11,469 ounces of gold bullion, and 557 fine months only, beginning with the second of January, 1901, and ending with the second and fourth levels."

HOW MINING HELPS TRADE.

J. B. Hobson, superintendent and general manager of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company, has just shipped \$100,000 worth of supplies which will be sent to the field of the company's operations in the Cariboo district. The Consolidated Cariboo Mining company employs 150 men, and the supplies which have just been purchased for the winter months are valued at \$100,000. The intervening time will be used to freight the goods from this city over the Ashcroft trail. From Ashcroft to the mines is a distance of 200 miles, over which the transporting is done by wagon. This alone will entail an expense of \$24,000.

The supplies were purchased in Vancouver and Victoria, and some of the figures in connection are almost stupendous. For explosives alone \$49,375 will be expended. Groceries, \$15,000; dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, \$2,000; miscellaneous mining machinery, \$11,000. The total weight of the goods will be about 600,000 pounds, of which there are 25,000 pounds of beef, 6,000 pounds of bacon and ham, 20 tons of oats, 30 tons of hay, four tons of bran.

MACHINERY INSTALLED ON CARM.

The Carmi is the most westerly producing mine in the Boundary country. It is a long way from the railway terminus at Midway, but it is rich and stands transportation by wagon. The Jones Machine company has shipped for the Carmi mine, a 60-horse power horizontal tubular boiler, a 10-horse power double-cylinder link motion hoist, cylinder and other accessories. The plant will be hauled up on sleds from Midway. The Carmi has 1,200 tons of shipping ore on the dumps and a number of teams are now employed hauling out the ore to Midway, where it is loaded on the cars and sent to the Pyrite smelter.

THE LORNE MILL.

The mill ordered for the Lorne group of mines in Lilloet has been shipped from San Francisco and it is expected it will be installed in time to handle the rich rock of the Lorne-Woodchuck mines early this summer.

THE PARADISE GROUP.

On the Paradise in East Kootenay, which has the credit of being the most rapidly developed mine in British Columbia, they are working 22 men, a large amount of ore is coming out, 47 horses are working the ore down the mountain, and nine teams are hauling the ore to the river. The ore house 100x10, is now full and said to contain between 3,000 and 4,000 tons. Another ore house 200x90 is now completed and contains a considerable amount of ore.

DOMINION STATISTICS.

"The government blue book, giving returns of trade and commerce for November, shows that the exports of produce of the mines from Canada in November amounted to \$9,840,086, compared with \$976,053 for the same month of the previous year. The produce of the mine for the five months ending November 30, gives \$20,392,047, as compared with \$5,376,798 for the same period of the previous year. In a year the mining in-

dustry of Canada has multiplied in importance four times.

CYANIDE PLANT AT ATHABASCA.

Mr. E. Nelson Fell, the manager of the Athabasca mine at Nelson, reports that matters are progressing smoothly at the mine, and the mill runs for the past two months, which will be issued shortly, will be well up to the standard of the past year. The cyanide plant at the mine is almost completed and should be in steady operation within the next fortnight.

ACTIVITY AT FAIRVIEW.

Mr. Robinson, the secretary of the Fairview Corporation, gives the following detail of Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock's operations there: "The option given Gooderham & Blackstock covers a period of five months from January 1, and provides that in the event of a reorganization the old shareholders shall retain at least half interest. Besides 15 miles from Fairview, the corporation also owns an ideal town site at Fairview, comprising upwards of 300 acres. Recently the Stenwinder and our coal lands were examined by Mr. Munton, a New York mining expert, on behalf of Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock. It had been no sooner done than the Toronto people sent instructions to push developments with all possible speed. Our coal lands are situated at White Lake, on the Pentteton road, 12 miles from Fairview. They comprise over 400 acres, and have not been developed. There is a strong and large outcrop on the surface in a sort of basin, from which we have extracted between 200 and 300 tons. The coal is a lignite, and is of the adjoining coal lands, it is stated, has been acquired by a company in which Sir William Van Horne is interested.

MOLLY GIBSON SHUTS DOWN.

It will come as a surprise to many that the Molly Gibson has been closed down. The company seems to have done more development work than there was money in hand to pay for, and the mine has been closed down until fresh capital is raised. The ore in sight is estimated at \$700,000. It is not expected that much difficulty will be experienced in raising funds.

KOOTENAY PROVIDES ITS OWN FLUX.

Shipments have begun from the Iron King property at Slocan Junction, owned by Messrs. Devlin and Teetzel of Nelson. Before Iron King could be obtained at home the Hall Mines smelter was forced to look to the Glen Iron mine near Kamloops for its supply. It is thought that in the near future the quantity of ore taken from the Slocan properties will be large enough to meet the demand, and that there will be no further shipments made from Kamloops. This new enterprise aids greatly in keeping down the expenses of the smelter company.

"How did he make such headway in society? He began life as a bartender."

"That's it. He mixes drinks well."

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cures coughs and colds at once. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it cures. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

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Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c. 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain 2s. 6d., 5s. 3d. and 10s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

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All New Goods and Latest Styles in Patterns. Prices the lowest in the city.
Branch store, 102 Government St. A trial solicited.

VOLCANIC LOVE IN MEXICO.

(From the Boston Herald.)

One of the curious business customs here is that of paying for things on the "abono," or installment plan. The great shops carry tens of thousands of accounts, which are always being added to by fresh charges, and as continually being decreased by the payment of the monthly "abonos." From your cradle to your coffin you can if you have any sort of credit, go through life on the installment plan.

This is a city full of government employees, like Washington, and they live on the installment plan. They pay their rent, or board, monthly, and hand in a certain amount to their tailor, shoemaker, haberdasher, jeweller, etc. If they are married men, their wives call around to the dry goods shop monthly and make a payment. It is a custom so universal that ladies of the highest social rank have passbooks at the big dry goods stores, and send their installments in every thirty days. One family which runs up a dry goods bill of \$800.00, and the employees who pay her modest \$15 to \$25 a month is quite as welcome a customer for their more of her class than the high rollers in the world of fashion.

It is a curious way of doing business, for there are people who never seem to have a free dollar; they are always owing some body on the installment plan. They will go on in that way, and their burial expenses will be met by their heirs the monthly payment principle. Horses, bicycles, pistols, hams, perfumery, watches, clocks, carpets, furniture, all by "abonos." One jeweller tells me that he has always \$100,000 out in accounts, nearly any of them on the installment plan. The collectors continually making the rounds of his customers, and when the case gets desperate his lawyers look after matters. Yet this jeweller loses not over one per cent a year in bad accounts.

The chap who lives on the installment plan is a sort of slave; he gets his monthly salary and it is immediately distributed around among his creditors. If he strikes luck or the lottery, he may be able to put himself on a new ground; but he is not likely. This is a free-spending, unthrifty people as a rule; generous to a fault and with no idea of forehanding. For example, at the posada season, a time of Christmas parties, impudently young men invited to give a party will go to the money lenders, and paying a ruinous rate of interest, raise the cash wherewith to make a show of profuse liberality. For one, gay, glorious night the house of some young woman friend will resound to music, and the fanny waltz of La Belle France will flow like water, while gifts will be distributed among the ladies. The young man who has mortgaged his salary for months ahead is the hero of one giddy night; when he wakes up with a sickly, listless morning he stares blankly at his gray and horrid face. But he has done the proper thing and by evening will attend some posada given by another victim of society.

Young men too often think to recoup themselves by marrying rich girls and making a fortune in a few years. They are in as active demand here as anywhere on earth. It would not be well to inquire too carefully into the domestic arrangements of some of the golden butterflies of the salons. "Juvenal," the local satirist, has told us of the youth who inhabit the interior of the big tenements, whose little rooms contain a cheap iron bed, a rickety chair, a box for a seat and a small mirror where the butterfly of the pavement arranges his stunning toilet. Some times mother and sisters are sewing their Carlitos may mingle in society and perhaps advance himself by a lucky marriage. To see these dandies on Platts street, hugging the wall and their canes, staring over their tall collars at the female procession, and indulging in compliments and amorous glances, one would imagine that all of them lived in marble halls, were waited on by liveried servants, and had only abandoned their coaches for a brief hour the better to saddle the girls.

And, this pernicious idleness, this superficial life of the pavement and of the salons is traditional. Men are continually being pointed out to you as having been enriched by marrying some heiress whose acquaintance they made at the church door, near the big and splendid shops, or by a fortunate presentation. Local humorists make much of the "no-vio de baut," or the trunk bridegroom who comes to his wife's house with a box in which are a few collars, a false shirt front and some hose sadly needing darning. There is much exaggeration in all this, but still sufficient basis of truth to keep the joke maker busy. The Latin system of not letting the young people get acquainted indoors, but by this exhibition of loyal love, responsible for many curious and seemingly impossible marriages. The young

women not being able to judge men soberly, and from continually meeting the masculine sex come to have a sentimental notion regarding men and fall violently in love with some romantic youth who without profession or business, captivates their crude fancy formed by current fiction.

Balcony courting, Juliet aloft and Romeo in the street, is romantic, but not conducive to that intimate acquaintance which is a guarantee of a happy marriage. The cloaked and broad-batted lover lurking in the shadows on the opposite side of the street, presumably singing like a furnace, and sending consuming glances upward to his innamorata is very Spanish, and often a great humbug. But the girl, innocent, panting for love, sees in the cavalier, perhaps an impudent adventurer, a hero, an Amadis de Gaul, who will make her happy as a princess all her life. And many there be who are deceived in this game of street-and-balcony love-making.

Not long ago a very wealthy widow of middle age and refinement was pursued by a young man who felt the magnetic attraction of her fortune. He walked beneath her windows and shadowed her to church, and when she went to the opera, he followed her, leaving her letters of the sort prescribed for the impassioned lover of Latin lands. The lady received them and did a most unromantic thing—turned them over to her lawyer, a grave jurisconsult of 70 years or more. He sent a polite note to the young man to come and see him, and having him once behind a locked door, said to his visitor:

"My dear Senor Fulano de Tal, I have here a package of letters addressed by you to the Senor Mengano, my client. You are evidently much in love with her, but she wishes to remind you that she is a widow, loyal to her late husband's memory, that she already has gray hair, and is thinking more intently on the coming life than of recurring matrimony. You are evidently much in love with her, but she wishes to remind you that she is a widow, loyal to her late husband's memory, that she already has gray hair, and is thinking more intently on the coming life than of recurring matrimony.

Another very wealthy widow, much annoyed by persistent suitors, some of them quite amiable, but all of them telling us of women who are coodessers, and of irresistible sirens who lure men on to destruction. These distracted young gentlemen wear huge flowing ties in the French fashion, neglect to comb their hair and are addicted to smoking cigars for months, even years, and who is as suspicious and as jealous as an Otello, marries, and in three or four months is disenchanted. Not that there are not many happy marriages, not that husbands and wives are not often married lovers to the end, but the rule holds good that the fiercest lovers grow cold the soonest.

The young writers who affect "el decandentismo" and write the most unintelligible poetry and prose, are telling us of women who are coodessers, and of irresistible sirens who lure men on to destruction. These distracted young gentlemen wear huge flowing ties in the French fashion, neglect to comb their hair and are addicted to smoking cigars for months, even years, and who is as suspicious and as jealous as an Otello, marries, and in three or four months is disenchanted. Not that there are not many happy marriages, not that husbands and wives are not often married lovers to the end, but the rule holds good that the fiercest lovers grow cold the soonest.

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When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs. Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well-known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney diseases on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills: one pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The history of Mexican cities in the times of the great convents is filled with stories of Mexican maidens insured by their families and rescued by watchful and persevering lovers who fled with them to foreign lands.

The tropical lover is a Romeo to suit the most exalted taste. A young man of 10 married under compulsion, a woman of 35; he soon wearies of her, then his weariness is turned into loathing and hatred. He leads a wretched life apart finally meets his ideal, a lovely girl, and becomes madly enamored of her. The unhappy husband tells the maiden the story of his life, she pities him with a great pity and loves him for the sorrows he has undergone. For years they have met every night, she on the balcony, he in the street, her parents unsuspecting, and the lovers are happy. They must wait till a wife, now nearly 50, dies, for here there is no divorce. The man's story is known to very few confidential friends; he is romantic, happy in his secret love, desires the death of his wife with whom he will not live, and yet is incapable of crime to rid himself of the burden. This is a true story, and the man I have grown to admire for certain noble characteristics. Some day, perhaps, these lovers will marry; but they will be happier than they are now with their nightly meetings, and protracted and romantic courtship.

In northern lands men kill themselves because of financial difficulties, because of impending disgrace; here they find in disappointed love a sufficient cause for suicide. More than 14 to 18 shoot themselves or take poison because of misplaced affection. The Latin race is not cool in its love making; genuinely enamored men will go mad if jilted or throw themselves from a cliff. The passions are volcanic, but they burn out rapidly. The man or youth who idolizes a woman, who pines up and down the pavement opposite her balcony in rain or under the clear moonlit sky for months, even years, and who is as suspicious and as jealous as an Otello, marries, and in three or four months is disenchanted. Not that there are not many happy marriages, not that husbands and wives are not often married lovers to the end, but the rule holds good that the fiercest lovers grow cold the soonest.

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One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water, which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, aching pain in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for 24 hours, you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease, and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

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